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ZHIVKOV, DZHUROV ATTEND ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE 28 MAR

AU2810359Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The 13th all-army party conference opened today at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall. The participants greeted with exceptional cordiality Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, State Council and government members, BCP Central Committee department heads, generals and officers are taking part in the conference's work.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, read an introductory report.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD272002Y Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 27, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the newly-appointed ambassador of Vietnam to Bulgaria, Mr Le Kuang Hiep, who presented his credentials.

Expressing satisfaction with the ascending development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, Mr Zhivkov underlined that this friendship is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, complies with the vital interests of the two nations and the socialist community, with the interests of peace and security in the world.

"May I assure you that the Bulgarian people, loyal to their international traditions, will continue to support you, as they did, and assist you in the build-up of a socialist Vietnam," emphasized Mr Zhivkov.

"May I be allowed to express the sincere gratitude of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the National Assembly, of the government and the people of Vietnam for this valuable support and help," said the Vietnamese ambassador in reply.

Mr Le Kuang Hiep expressed confidence that, guided by the Communist Party of Vietnam, supported and helped by the fraternal socialist countries, including Bulgaria, by their friends all over the world, the Vietnamese people will doubtlessly build up a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam.

MLADENOV TO DEPART FOR VIETNAM 28 MAR

AU2722547 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, departs tomorrow for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on an official and friendly visit.

LILOV RECEIVES CPSU CC DELEGATION 27 MAR

AU2721127Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, today received the CPSU Central Committee delegation led by (Stepan Alekosyan), which is visiting Bulgaria.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by (Sergey Kornishev), adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR IN CHIEF ALEKSEYEV VISITS

Meets With Aleksandur Lilov

AU232055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today met Petr Alekseyev, IZVESTIYA editor in chief, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Journalists Union. During the talks, views on further expanding and deepening the cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet journalists unions as well as between the editorial staffs of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT and IZVESTIYA newspapers were exchanged.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, chief of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the BCP Central Committee; Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian journalists; and Lalyu Dimitrov, editor in chief of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT, attended the friendly and cordial talks. Valentin Pavlov, minister plenipotentiary and adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, was also present.

Lectures at Journalists Union

AU232056Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Petr Alekseyev, IZVESTIYA editor in chief and deputy chairman of the Soviet Journalists Union, today gave a lecture at the house of the Bulgarian Journalists Union. This was the first concrete manifestation of the cooperation between the two unions in conformity with the agreements signed between them yesterday.

Meets With Kubadinski

AU240830Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, has received Petr Alekseyev, IZVESTIYA editor in chief and deputy chairman of the Soviet Journalists Union. During the friendly and cordial talks, the great significance of the fraternal and friendly relations between OTECHESTVEN FRONT and IZVESTIYA and their role in mobilizing the working people in the two countries for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress was emphasized. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski presented to the esteemed guest "The Centenniel of Bulgaria's Liberation from the Ottoman Yoke" jubilee medal as well as a golden honorary badge of the Fatherland Front National Council. Vladimir Bazovski, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

DAILIES MARK GREEK NATIONAL DAY, GOOD RELATIONS

AU2515547Y Sofia BTA in English 0040 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA)--Today's dailies devote much space to the national day of neighbouring Greece. "Active good neighbourliness" in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO makes a review of the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations over recent years. It is pointed out that good neighbourliness and friendship are history's two major lessons that peoples should learn. In our time the relations between Greece and Bulgaria have reached that level of easy friendship and good neighbourliness.

Further revealed is the decisive importance of the Sofia and Athens summit meetings for the ascending development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. The result of these meetings was that the two countries established useful and fruitful contacts and promoted cooperation on a reciprocally advantageous basis. From 31 million US dollars in 1974, last year trade jumped to 100 million US dollars. Cultural and scientific relations, too, received a fresh impetus. A 1976-1978 scientific and cultural exchange plan was signed. The development of new bilateral relations between the political and public organizations of the two countries is cited as a new moment in the overall promotion of relations.

The conclusion to be drawn is that at the present stage Bulgaro-Greek relations are developing in an atmosphere of trust in understanding and reciprocally beneficial cooperation, in the spirit of Helsinki.

In a signed article on the national day of the Republic of Greece, the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME writes that the Bulgarian public values high everything that has been done in the sphere of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation and extends its sincere wishes for Bulgaro-Greek ties to grow and flourish in the future in the name of peace and security on the Balkans and in the world.

JOINT ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN IN SOFIA 27 MAR

AU2720042Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--Excellent conditions exist for promotion of Bulgaro-Ethiopian cooperation in trade, economy, science and technology; this is the unanimous stand of the business circles here. A new step to this end was the setting of a Bulgaro-Ethiopian commission here today on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, whose first session opened immediately. Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, and Mr (Gesese Volde Kidane), member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, underlined at the plenary session today the unlimited possibilities for developing bilateral cooperation in the name of well-beirg of the two peoples, in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

The session will discuss the implementation of the trade agreement and the agreement on economic, scientific, technical cooperation signed by Bulgaria and Ethiopia. Concrete decisions will be taken in what spheres this cooperation will proceed.

Issues of agricultural cooperation [word indistinct] considered, namely construction of (?processing) plants and farms, delivery of machinery and installations, and sending of specialists.

Possibilities will be viewed for building up other economic projects on Ethiopian soil with the help of Bulgarian specialists, for instance, in the food and the light industries, transport, power generation and communications.

The session will tackle separately the question of expansion and diversification of bilateral exchange, as well as of rendering it a dynamic and rhythmical character. Special attention will be attached to scientific and technological cooperation.

Some other documents will be discussed, as for example, an agreement on air communications, on recognizing diplomas and certificates, on cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 25 March reports that the chairmen of the two sides of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian commission are "Ivan Sakarov, minister of construction and construction materials, and Zegeye Asfaw, Ethiopian minister of land reform and settlement."]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES' WORK REPORTED

AU2618222Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO's report: "At the National Assembly"]

[Summary] "The National Assembly Permanent Committee on Social Policy held a joint session yesterday with the Council for the Use and Development of Human Resources attached to the State Council. The session was chaired by Peko Takov, chairman of the committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member. The session discussed a report read by Drazha Vulcheva, minister of national education and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, dealing with the creation of a material base and with the organization of mass physical culture, sports, and tourism for students." A report on the same subject was read by Boycho Shteryanov, National Assembly deputy.

The reports and discussion pointed out that measures were taken for the development of physical culture and sports for young people. It was, nevertheless, stated that the measures for promoting sports and physical culture are not yet adequate for existing needs and party demands. "With the aim of eliminating the existing shortcomings, a number of proposals have been submitted on which the respective state and social organs will be briefed."

The legislative committee and the Council for Legislation attached to the State Council also held a session, chaired by Prof Yaroslav Radev. The joint session discussed reports by the minister of justice and the chief prosecutor on the implementation of decisions adopted in 1977 concerning the "basic tenets on the role and activities of judicial and prosecution organs within the period of building socialism."

The participants in the discussion unanimously pointed out the fact that necessary measures have been taken to improve the quality and efficiency of the judicial and prosecution organs.

"The session was attended by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly; Ivan Vachkov, chief prosecutor; and Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice."

PARLIAMENTARIANS, TU'S CONDEMN ISRAELI AGGRESSION

AU2316247 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA)--The Bulgarian interparliamentary group and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions have issued declarations on the armed Israeli invasion into south Lebanon. The declarations condemn the barbarous air raids and naval attacks against the civilian populations of that country.

JEWS, AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE DENOUNCE ISRAELI ACTIONS

AU2618257 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[BTA report: "With Indignation and Concern"]

[Text] The social and cultural-education organization of Jews in Bulgaria learned with indignation and concern about the new aggressive action committed by the Israeli military clique--the invasion of the southern part of the sovereign Republic of Lebanon. In a declaration released for the press, the organization stresses that the scope of the military actions and the mass raids against many Lebanese settlements and camps of Palestinian refugees clearly demonstrate that the incident near Tel Aviv was only a pretext for the beginning of an operation planned a long time in advance.

The social and cultural-education organization of Jews in Bulgaria joins its voice of protest with all those who cherish peace and who have resolutely requested the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon.

The committee for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa resolutely condemns the new aggression by Israel against the Republic of Lebanon and the occupation of the southern part of that country. The premeditated attack aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance and of the PLO is being carried out with the silent approval of the imperialist circles, the destruction of the Arab national liberation movement and the creation of new obstacles to the just and durable settlement of the Middle East problem, the declaration states.

UNESCO INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE OPENS

AU2115167 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--An international conference on education of the UNESCO Southeast Europe member-countries opened here today. In the course of three days Bulgarian, Romanian, Turkish, Hungarian and Yugoslav experts will discuss issues pertaining to education.

At the UNESCO initiative a mechanism for cooperation in education is experimented with in Southeast Europe. "New trends and changes in education structures" is the major theme of discussion. Bulgaria is coordinator on the "development and application of reform in primary education" sub-theme.

The representatives of different countries will dwell in their papers on the general state, contents, methods and reorganization of primary education. The difficulties, shortcomings and future tasks on which cooperation of the countries in this part of Europe could be effected will be pointed out to this end. A two-year cooperation programme is planned to be evolved and approved.

FURTHER SPEECHES AT 11TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

More on Bilak Speech

AU2808Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[From the speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, in the discussion at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 15 March]

[Text] Comrade Husak presented a truthful and convincing picture of the road which we have traveled since the 15th congress.

The presidium of the Central Committee and our government have also been consistently implementing the congress line in the sphere of foreign policy. Thanks to this the international standing of Czechoslovakia has been consolidated and its role and authority have increased. The successes we are achieving at home, as well as the all-round cooperation with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union, have contributed to this.

In fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our strength, knowledge and abilities to cope with even the most complex tasks are multiplied. This was convincingly demonstrated by the joint space flight of a Soviet and a Czechoslovak citizen which filled us with genuine pride and immense joy. It is another significant example of selfless cooperation, brotherhood and socialist internationalism. In these literally festive days we perhaps do not even fully realize what a historic success this is. The CSSR marches in the front ranks of building a new social order--socialism and communism--and belongs to the first three countries in the world which entered space. Our belonging to the socialist community gives us strength and security and our people have bright prospects and a happy future.

The more distinct the successes of the socialist countries and the international communism and national liberation movement the more ferocious the attacks of world imperialism against the progressive forces. In their struggle against the socialist countries the reactionary forces of imperialism proceed from the position of overt as well as covert anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. They continue escalating psychological warfare and employ ever more cunning methods and forms of ideological diversion. In their efforts to weaken the attractiveness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to conceal and disparage the successes of real socialism they are making use of their long experience acquired from manipulating the minds of the masses.

At present the characteristic feature of the foreign political processes is the intertwining of two diametrically opposing trends. On the one side there is the deepening of the relaxation of tension in the political sphere and on the other there is the continuation and even escalation of feverish armament, which is becoming more and more dangerous and costly. To maintain the NATO armies today and [provide for] the accumulation and the qualitative improvement of weapons of all types consumes more than $175 billion annually.

Large sums are also being expended on waging psychological warfare. The United States is establishing additional centers for its subversive activity. The Information and Cultural Exchange Agency is to become a new global base for waging ideological warfare against socialism and the revolutionary movement. This agency's apparatus will employ almost 9,000 people, and the Voice of America will receive 12 new transmitters. The method is to attack Leninism and real socialism as an entity, to divide the socialist states, to put them at loggerheads, to sow distrust among them, to cast doubt on the positions of individual fraternal parties and to practice a consistently differentiated approach toward them.

With this treacherous course they are trying to impair the unity of the individual fraternal parties' leadership. They grab anyone willing to betray his own people. They have no moral inhibitions. Their weapons are lies and half-truths. They are concocting various pamphlets--the so-called documents on individual members of the leadership, on their attitudes, positions, intentions, alleged statements and so forth--thus creating fertile soil for their propaganda aimed at introducing insecurity among the masses, at paralyzing their initiative and at weakening our policy's active support.

The antisocialist actions are joined not only by antisocialist institutions but also governments, parliaments and even heads of states. Untruthful, false accusations brought forward by the highest state officials have then something like a more credible ring to them, more credible then if written by a run-of-the-mill anticommunist lackey. This is a phenomenon which we cannot ignore. For example, it is impossible not to see that some U.S. representatives behave as if they had the right to speak in the name of the people of our countries. They are camouflaging it by standing up for various apostates. This is part of the attempts to organize and excuse interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states under the pretext of the defense of so-called human rights. This lie has become the ideological base of American foreign policy. They are looking for and support everyone--even criminal elements--who is against socialism as their ally. The socialist countries refuse to accept this method because it is at variance with our ethics. After all, the fact that representatives of capitalist governments, parliaments and heads of states join ideological warfare against the socialist countries does not bear witness to the strength of the bourgeois propaganda and its effectiveness, rather the contrary--that it has already exhausted its traditional possibilities.

Thanks to the growing strength and activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the relaxation of international tension is asserting itself more and more as the main and determining trend of the present development. This process, the usefulness of which nations are daily becoming convinced of, meets with active support by the revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces. An ever increasing part of the capitalist countries' ruling circles is forced to admit that in the conditions of the present correlation of forces in the world the peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems is the only sensible alternative.

We justifiably regard the Helsinki conference--for whose convening and successful conclusion the socialist countries strove for decades--as one of the main pillars of detente policy. Therefore, the CSSR, together with the other socialist countries, has waged a struggle from the very beginning for the consistent and comprehensive fulfillment of the final act's principles by all its participants. In Belgrade it was necessary to engage in a sharp struggle against the attempts of the United States and some other NATO countries to misuse this meeting to revise the final act and create some sort of legal platform for incessant interference in the internal affairs of other countries, particularly socialist countries. Thanks to the unified and coordinated course of the socialist community and to the support of some nonalined states and realistically thinking politicians from the capitalist states, the final act has been preserved in its full extent and the participants in the Belgrade meeting have reaffirmed their governments' determination to comprehensively implement the final act and continue the policy of the relaxation of tension.

Today the most important issue is to safeguard peace and prevent nuclear war. The growth and increasing influence of the military-industrial complex is an immense danger to peace. This is the essence, the nucleus of the aggressive military substance of imperialism, with which the insatiable pursuit of maximum profits and the threat to mankind's very existence are connected. At present no task is more important than to alert world public opinion to the attempts of the NATO militarist reactionary circles which are escalating armament, developing the neutron bomb and promoting other deadly weapons.

We also come across views that mobilizing world public opinion for the struggle against the neutron bomb is useless, that in any case the United States will do what it wants to do. We must root out these views. Communists and all people who are striving for peace cannot passively wait for what is going to happen but must actively fight against the looming danger. It certainly cannot be excluded that the military-industrial complex will push through its interests. Should this occur even then our efforts will not have been in vain. The American policy will be exposed before the world public as antipeace and aimed against mankind's interests. Our fundamental viewpoints and positions toward the capitalist and the developing countries, approved by the 15th congress, remain valid. Some new phenomena which appeared in Indochina, in the Middle East or in the so-called Horn of Africa change nothing on our clear positions. Behind the provocations which Cambodia organizes against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stands the Chinese leadership, which is not interested in the SRV developing as a strong socialist country based on Marxist-Leninist positions. We support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia we are on the side of the just struggle of the Ethiopian people against the attempts of Somali reaction--incited by imperialist circles--to forcibly change the borders with the aim of liquidating the results of the Ethiopian popular revolution and, as a consequence, of weakening the progressive development of Somalia itself.

Czechoslovakia's foreign policy consistently proceeds from the Leninist principles of coexistence among countries with different social systems. Our every step aims at our contributing as much as possible to the policy of peace and progress. On the whole we are succeeding in this, even though, as Comrade Husak said, attacks filled with extraordinary hatred are concentrated against Czechoslovakia.

We devote particular attention to our neighbors--the FRG and Austria. For our side we have not been creating any obstacles and we have not been provoking any problems which would negatively influence our mutual relations. However, to have good neighborly relations cannot be merely a one-sided wish on the part of Czechoslovakia. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has decided that Comrade Husak accept the FRG president's invitation to visit. The visit should take place next month. We believe that the visit will be mutually beneficial.

Certain positive steps in our relations with Austria have occurred recently which open a new scope for expanding and deepening all-round cooperation. The Czechoslovak side is creating all conditions for these possibilities to be used and realized.

The PRC is a special chapter in international relations. Our people, as well as the entire world public, have been following with great interest the course People's China would embark upon after Mao Tse-tung's death. It shows--and this was also confirmed by the 11th Chinese Communist Party Congress as well as by the recent session of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives--that the new leadership is only removing the most discredited part of the Maoist ideology and practice in an effort to more effectively realize its big power and chauvinist goals. Certain changes in the domestic policy, centering particularly on stabilizing the economy and the development of production forces, are closely connected with the continuing militarization of the country, with efforts to increase the military potential, particularly of missiles and nuclear weapons, and with the officially proclaimed course of war preparations.

Anti-Sovietism, antisocialist and antipeace policy are the main content of the new Chinese leadership's broadening activity in the international sphere. Attacks against the Soviet Union and against the coordinated policy of the socialist countries have been stepped up. [paragraph continues]

The Peking leadership depicts the Soviet Union as "the most dangerous source of a new world war." In accordance with the ill-famed "three worlds" theory, the Chinese leadership is willing to join forces against the Soviet Union with anyone, including the extreme imperialist reaction and American imperialism. They are declaring that the community of socialist countries "no longer exists," and at the same time they exhibit a global hostile attitude toward it and implement toward the individual socialist countries a differentiated policy whose objective is to corrode their cohesion and, above all, to isolate them from the Soviet Union.

The Peking leadership continues propagating the inevitability of a world war and is waging a struggle against the socialist countries' efforts for deepening the relaxation of international tension, for halting the feverish arms race and for disarmament. This policy of the Chinese leadership plays into the hands of the forces of world reaction and represents a grave threat to peace and progress. In the present situation there is nothing left but to oppose this antisocialist, antipeace and antinational policy and trust in the Chinese people's wisdom and their ability to again lead this great country on the path of progress and peace. In coordination with the other countries of the socialist community we are ready to improve our interstate relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of equal rights and noninterference.

Permit me a further brief statement on the consultation of the secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties' central committees for international and ideological questions which was recently held in Budapest. The results of this consultation were discussed by our party's Presidium, which expressed agreement with the adopted documents, approved the course of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and adopted concrete measures to realize its conclusions. I would like to emphasize the fact that besides the nine parties of the socialist countries the deliberations were attended for the first time by representatives of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which thus demonstrated their belonging to the family of the countries of the socialist community.

Serious issues were discussed at the Budapest consultation concerning the current international situation, the coordination of ideological cooperation and foreign political propaganda.

We have to take into account that even in the process of the relaxation of tension the ideological struggle will not let up. The coordinated course of hostile propaganda has to be matched by a no less coordinated, and what is especially important, a no less material- and technical-equipped propaganda of ours with the appropriate cadres. What Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the session of the Warsaw Pact's political Consultative Committee in Bucharest is fully confirmed--namely, that "now when public opinion has become a great political force, having at one's disposal a strong ideological apparatus is as important as having a strong defense."

The consultation of the central committee secretaries in Budapest is an important step toward the further development of mutual cooperation between fraternal parties. It yielded valuable experience and a wealth of information on the work of individual parties in the sphere of ideology as well as in propaganda abroad. It was characteristic of the consultation's deliberations that they were not limited merely to a general description and assessment but that it elaborated a number of important concrete themes of common procedure which are contained in the final documents.

It was confirmed that the common ideopolitical measures organized by the fraternal parties on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution significantly contributed to the propaganda of real socialism and to the cohesion of revolutionary forces. [paragraph continues]

Similar procedures were also recommended for the future, particularly when celebrating other important anniversaries in the lives of the socialist countries such as the 30th anniversay of CEMA, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of some fraternal parties.

On the whole, the current international development is characterized by an incessantly developing and deepening world revolutionary process which is being joined by ever broader popular masses, new political parties and democratic and national movements. The communist and workers parties are the vanguard of this entire process. They represent the most massive and the most influential political force of the present time. The socialist countries' communist parties are successfully solving the tasks of socialist construction. In a number of capitalist states the communist parties have been transformed into political forces which increasingly influence the development of the bourgeois societies. Broad popular masses more and more urgently demand changes which would lead to improving the conditions of their lives and to insuring democracy and progress.

The consolidation of the communist and workers parties' unity and cohesion on the principles of Marxism-Leninism remains their highly topical task. The absolute majority of the communist parties belong to the united front fighting for peace and against imperialist aggression, and support the nations fighting for national and social liberation and social progress.

We ascribe an extraordinary importance to the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties, to whose success our party also contributed its active share. Its conclusions and adopted documents proceed from Marxist-Leninist principles and are a good base for strengthening international solidarity and cooperation of the communist parties.

The CPCZ proceeds from the idea that the life-giving strength of Marxism-Leninism lies in its development and enrichment by new experience. This, of course, is a very demanding and responsible process. It demands unshakable loyalty to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism. The CPCZ, armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, determines the general perspective of the society's development, the line of the domestic and foreign policy and regulates the creative activity of our people in their struggle for the victory of socialism. We proceed from the communists' organic combination of the national and international responsibility. We reject national restrictions the same as we reject the underestimation of national interests. We regard proletarian internationalism as one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism, as a mighty weapon of the workers class and the working people in their struggle against the common enemy. Relinquishing this principle weakens our movement and serves the interests of our class enemies.

The variety of conditions in which the communist parties work, the differences in approach toward practical tasks or even differing views on this or that question must not prevent the fraternal parties' coordinated action on the international scale. Even less can the fraternal parties justify attacks against the countries of real socialism and their communist parties.

The basic trend of the development of the communist and workers movement at present is the further growth of its strength and its real influence on overall international events.

The current conditions of the world development create new, more favorable opportunities for the activity of the communist and workers parties. [paragraph continues]

The all-round growth of the strength and the international authority of the countries of the socialist community, the relaxation of tension, the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism and the continuing process of the historical discrediting of the capitalist social system--all this provides new opportunities for the communist parties to lead the broadest masses of the working people toward revolutionary, socialist prospects.

At the same time, however, the demands on the work of the communist and workers parties, on their Marxist-Leninist maturity and on their ability to unite principledness with tactical maneuvering flexibility in practical policy have been growing.

The fact that the communist and workers parties are searching for new ways and possibilities to increase political influence on the masses and real influence on the development of the society and the state is necessary, understandable and logical. We also regard as natural the fact that every party--independently and according to its specific conditions--investigates and seeks the optimal and most effective path for its political activity.

The independence and autonomy of the communist parties and their free search for various ways to bring about progressive social change belongs to the obligatory norms in relations between Marxist-Leninist parties--and they were confirmed in the fraternal parties' documents, including the Berlin conference.

But life confirms that when searching one can find the correct path, but one can also wander on incorrect paths. Thus, in the present-day communist and workers movement we come--along with successes--across some grave problems and difficulties. These came about in the conditions of the steadily growing shift in the development of international relations. They have appeared as a reflection of the fact that representatives of some parties did not succeed in finding the correct answer to the new situation. It is necessary to categorically reject hostile propaganda's assertion that the difficulties in the movement arose from some sort of crisis of our movement or even from the fact that the hitherto "models" of socialism have allegedly failed, that perhaps Marxism-Leninism has become obsolete and does not correspond to the needs of the revolutionary struggle in the conditions of advanced capitalist states and that the only way out is, allegedly, so-called Eurocommunism.

The main source of the difficulties the communist and workers movement meets is the activity of international imperialism and its policy. The decisive aim of its activity is to impair and weaken the immense authority enjoyed by the CPSU and to weaken the logical influence of real socialism throughout the world. It is trying by all possible means to discredit the experience of the communist parties of the socialist countries, to divide them into "dogmatic" and "creative," "conservative" and "progressive" and thus to impair their mutual relations and international solidarity.

We cannot remain indifferent that some representatives of the communist and workers parties are, in fact, playing into the hands of our class enemies' efforts and plans. The overt attacks against the USSR and the CSSR, or the dissociation from real socialism do not serve the interests of the revolutionary movement. Assertions that this is a manifestation of one's own path to socialism objectively disorients communists as well as the broad masses of the working people. What is an ordinary citizen to think when his country's communist party speaks about socialism as a way out of crisis and at the same time disparages what has been achieved in the socialist states? Attacks against socialism from the side of the bourgeoisie are natural and logical. It is, however, regrettable when bourgeois propaganda is successful in dragging some representatives of the communist parties and their press organs into these campaigns.

We will continue to patiently explain our principled Marxist-Leninist positions, but we cannot retreat not even one inch from the Marxist-Leninist positions which are the unshakable foundation of our entire activity. We are convinced that we will succeed in honorably defending the results of our efforts which attest to the correctness of the CPCZ's political line.

In its development the communist movement has overcome many obstacles and complicated situations. In the end it always emerged successful and strengthened. We are convinced that also today this will not be otherwise. The communist movement has an immense internal strength and wealth of experience and leans on the broad support of the revolutionary masses and on the most progressive teaching of our times--Marxism-Leninism.

The CPCZ, true to its revolutionary traditions, resolutely and consistently walks on the Leninist road. Thanks to this our party and our socialist fatherland has won great recognition not only among the countries of the socialist community, but also throughout the entire progressive world. In the coming years we will also pursue a policy which will enable our socialist fatherland and our CPCZ to contribute the great possible share to the victory of the world socialism, progress and peace and to the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism for man's joyous and happy life.

Korcak on Market Shortcomings

AU280833Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[From speech by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech Socialist Republic premier, delivered at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 15 March]

[Excerpts] The income of the people has risen steadily in the past 2 years by Kos18.7 billion. This obviously increases demand on the retail trade and services, as well as on the entire sphere connected with satisfying the material and cultural needs.

This is a desirable development which, however, is accompanied by no small worries. It is not always easy to deal with them. From time to time there was a lack of certain products on the domestic market. True, the overall stabilization of the food supply was, without doubt, a success, but even today we cannot say that the situation on the domestic market is completely in order. At the beginning of this year there was a greater demand for some products. Good supply in the domestic market is influenced by many state departments--national and federal. Perhaps in all places they have their reasons why this or that product is not available on the market in sufficient quantity, choice or quality. Things can always be explained one way or another, but one thing remains indisputable--the necessity to better and better satisfy the material needs of the people. This is a law, a goal and the purpose of our work. It is valid and it will remain valid.

The products of the consumer industry managed by the Czech Socialist Republic Government, particularly textiles and footwear, are among the goods in short supply. Our consumer industry is not doing any worse than it did in the past. On the contrary, it is fulfilling and exceeding planned tasks and its workers--mostly women--and I do not hesitate to say it, as far as selflessness, work discipline and the use of the work time and shift work are concerned, are among the best in our country. The intensity of work in the spinning mills, weaving plants, in the footwear and ready-to-wear factories is well known because of the lack of adequate modernization and the constant shortage of manpower. [paragraph continues]

The result is that increasing demands of the market are often being insured by work on Saturdays. The causes of the temporary shortage of goods in the market lies, above all, in the allocation of products for the domestic market and for export. When the demands of the domestic and foreign markets coincide, it is not easy to insure the population's needs. We have embarked on a course of a more active and more intensive approach to creating conditions for their necessary harmony. Export targets cannot be written off and we will take care to see that they are consistently fulfilled.

In the interest of the socialist state and socialism in general, the surviving bureaucratic working methods, hack work and patronizing attitudes must be subjected to harsh criticism. Not everywhere does the work of the national committees meet the desired standard. There are still places where they are satisfied with the average, tolerate formalism and where they are dealing with various weak areas far too slowly.

Hoffmann on TU Shortcomings

LD201925Y Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 20, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak trade unions are well aware that they can successfully develop the care for man only when production is developed, discipline of work, production and technology is strengthened and productivity of labor is increased, Karel Hoffmann stated in the debate at last week's 11th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

However, he said, this does not mean that all is in order as far as the development of the economic function of trade unions is concerned.

The Presidium member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council noted that more than 83 per cent of all employees and 87 per cent of workers were involved in various forms of work initiatives at the beginning of this year, but "this has not so far found adequate reflection in (?overfulfillment) of the plan".

Karel Hoffmann listed especially the formal approach of some responsible functionaries, declaration of ostentatious pledges and empty promises and publication of pledges which have not been discussed and approved by workers as the main factors impeding workers' initiative. He noted that sometimes this initiative is wasted.

Karel Hoffmann stressed that the "main causes of the undesirable phenomena are to be sought in the low level of the management and organizing work of those who are responsible for the development of initiative. Some of these causes are to be eliminated by measures already adopted or now being prepared to impose the system of management and planning".

However, he added, most of them are of a subjective nature, are to be sought in people, their level and qualification, their abilities, responsibility and interest especially on the part of executives.

Trade union bodies and functionaries also have their share in the shortcomings in the development of initiative, failing to be critical of their own work, to expose the causes of their shortcomings and their share in them, to take concrete measures and to develop organizing work straight in the teams.

"Communists in the Central Trade Union Council will draw the appropriate conclusions from this drawback for the further activity of the revolutionary trade union movement, mainly for union bodies and primary organizations", he stated.

However, admitting the share of trade unions in the shortcomings, it should be noted that their elimination is an affair not only of the trade unions. Karel Hoffmann stressed the role of economic executives for the development of socialist emulation and work initiatives and therefore economic bodies also have to improve their work in this respect. He noted that some economic workers still fail to take into account the rights and responsibility of trade unions and therefore corresponding measures from central managing bodies would obviously be necessary to improve this relationship.

Karel Hoffmann pointed out the role of trade unions in the drafting of the plan and the checking of its implementation, as well as in improving the level of production meetings which are an irreplaceable form of the mass participation of workers in management and a clear expression of socialist democracy.

Although the number of these meetings is growing--there have been 1,800,000 of them in 1977, with a total of 40 million participants--their results are not satisfactory. The fact that at 800,000 of them not a single proposal was made and only one on the average was made at the others shows that many production meetings have only an informative character.

An informative function of shop meetings is important, but no longer sufficient at present. We shall want the shop meetings to become a place of the broadest active participation in management where workers frankly express their views, draw attention to problems, make proposals and receive replies to them. This goal can be achieved only if both the trade unions and economic executives cope with their tasks, Karel Hoffmann emphasized.

Discussion of a draft plan with the working people is to help find reserves in production, use of the rich experiences of workers and technicians. However, the 1978 draft economic plan has not been debated by all enterprise committees while many received the draft too late to add their suggestions or had their suggestions unanswered. Some enterprise committees and higher trade union bodies also do not approach the discussion of the draft plan with full responsibility. "Therefore we want to ensure the party directive on the discussion of the plan with the working people even more consistently", he stated.

Karel Hoffmann emphasized the need for the unity, interrelation and comprehensive effect of economic, social and education factors as the necessary conditions of the growth of production and fulfillment of the plan.

He pointed out the decisive role of political maturity and the consequent attitude to socialism, the initiative and activity of man, economic knowledge and the growth of working people's qualification in the fulfillment of the plan and the overall development of society.

There are also other factors, such as the care for the working people which helps directly influence the conditions for the fulfillment of the plan. He noted that reducing the average of five per cent absence from work because of sickness in the 1968-70 period to four per cent in 1976 means that 60 thousand more people remain in the work process.

Even with the reduced number of injuries, loss through injuries at work and others still amount to 4,500 million crowns a year.

Creating safe working millieu, consistently eliminating the causes of injuries, preventive health care help reduce the number of injuries, sicknesses, have the most valuable [words indistinct] health of people, help prevent unnecessary loss of work time and financial expenses.

Karel Hoffmann also pointed out the role of creches and nursery schools, factory canteens in favourably influencing the health of the working people and helping restore their work energy.

He said in conclusion that the trade unions would analyze their activity and do everything to help eliminate the shortcomings even more quickly, help the party more effectively to implement its policies of the economic, social and cultural development of Czechoslovakia.

Control, Auditing Commission Report

AU2421OOY Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[From the speech by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, in the discussion at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session on 15 March]

[Text] The Central Committee Presidium report submitted by Comrade Husak proves by facts that, under the Central Committee's leadership, the party has taken significant steps to fulfill the complicated and exacting tasks set by the 15th party congress. In its report the Central Committee Presidium objectively and critically appraises the results achieved, deals frankly with questions and problems and points out the realistic roads and starting points for consistently implementing the congress conclusions under the increasingly demanding conditions.

The main task of our Central Control and Auditing Commission is to contribute to the utmost toward fulfilling the 15th congress resolutions and those of the CPCZ Central Committee. In following up the work plans of the Central Committee and its bodies, the commission directed its activities primarily at the adherence to party statutes; the improvement of the quality of the membership base; the assertion of the right of control from the viewpoint of enhancing production effectiveness and quality, and work with the Central Committee's resolutions with the aim of contributing toward the consolidation of the party's ideological and organizational unity and of further enhancing the abilities of bodies and organizations to achieve the desired results.

In the interests of the need to improve the quality of all work and of the need for a highly exacting attitude, as stressed by the 15th party congress, the Central Control and Auditing Commission--together with the Central Committee departments and the people's control committees--carried out a check on the approaches of communist executives and of party organizations to the implementation of the party's policy in the ministries and medium management links. The commission also strove to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its own work. During the controls, checks and audits it ascertained not only the state of fulfillment of the norms and resolutions checked on, but at the same time studied the causes of individual shortcomings and strove to redeem matters on the spot; and herein we see the basic purpose of our control and auditing activity.

The results of controls are used by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat in their work. Our experience and knowledge gained as a whole indicate a positive development of approaches toward bringing about the party's policy. The party's leading role has been further intensified and consolidated in all spheres of society's life. From the controls, checks and audits it follows that, despite the positive results, there are still large reserves in the effectiveness of political-organizational work, ideoeducational activity and management work.

We find that although the resolutions of the 15th congress and the Central Committee are being broken down into operation plans and complexes of measures, far less attention is being devoted to their implementation. [paragraph continues]

We encounter phenomena like inconsistency, a rather undemanding attitude toward the implementation process, insufficient control along the management lines and the failure to use the knowledge gained by control and auditing bodies. Certain executives are sluggishly fulfilling the party resolutions, as well as their own measures in the sphere of technical advancement and the improvement of the quality standards of products and also in insuring the necessary range of products for the domestic and foreign market. They are not solving all this with the necessary resoluteness. For instance, the concept of producing and marketing machine and forming tools is not being solved with sufficient flexibility. The follow-up control which we are conducting at present in the general engineering sector and the Strojimport Praha enterprise makes this demand yet more pressing.

The complicated and grave nature of the necessary changes in production must not be underestimated. Nevertheless, it must be stated that the clarification of these questions in ministerial branches and in the department of the Ministry of General Engineering itself is taking too long and shows a lack of a concrete approach by the appropriate ministries and the offices of the directors general.

Likewise in the sphere of capital construction we also encounter many shortcomings which have already been criticized. The pressures to push through certain investments that are economically unfounded still continue, and the costs of these investments are growing to intolerable extents in the course of construction. A number of investment projects have not been insured, either as regards blueprints or the suppliers and land so that their completion is lagging as a result. The practice confirms that control in the sphere of capital construction may play a significant role. This is testified to, for instance, by the check on how the construction of the second phase of the petrochemical complex in Zaluzi is being insured. Due to timely and exacting control it has been possible to achieve an improvement both in the approaches of leading workers and in the political-organizational work of the party organizations of supplier plants.

Our national economy is a complicated organism with many-sided ties. Every worker knows very well that this organism must develop according to plan, harmoniously and comprehensively, so that none of its links will cause breakdowns in the entire system. And this is impossible without a highly party-minded attitude, without personal responsibility and a demanding and creative approach of individuals and whole collectives.

It is necessary to more effectively and consistently control the fulfillment of Central Committee resolutions, of the resolutions and decisions of the two governments and the measures of minister's collegiums; specifically this means increasing organizational work with the people. We have also encountered similar problems in checking on the work regarding Central Committee resolutions. We have conducted this check together with the commissions on all levels of party structure, in basic organizations and party district committees. The main thing here is that the organizational and management work in many places has not yet reached the standards of the exacting tasks and is suffering from formalism. We should not have to encounter organizational and management work which ends with the working-out of resolutions issued by higher bodies or with the issuing of directives and deliberations instead of getting down to work on all these things. We frequently find that things already accepted are merely being repeated or copied. Whenever the management bodies and executives do not carry out systematic controls their organizational work is hardly effective.

It is no isolated phenomenon that the factual results are not studied, that one does not study what has changed, as compared with the original situation, or whether a shortcoming had been eliminated and the task accomplished. There are considerable reserves also in the implementation of the right of control in production plants and enterprises. [paragraph continues]

An insufficiently demanding attitude, a lack of attention to the causes of shortcomings, anonymity--all this causes a number of shortcomings to be merely noted in the plants and enterprises without the necessary analysis of the causes being made. Concrete, effective measures pinpointing the persons involved are not being taken to correct the situation.

Recently questions of the quality of products, of the thrifty handling of raw materials, other materials and power have begun to be increasingly included--far more than heretofore--in the agenda of the deliberations of CPCZ plant organization meetings. However, the party organizations' support for the economic management in safeguarding the party's economic policy must go hand in hand with a critical, demanding attitude toward the management's work and toward the standards and effectiveness of management itself.

The key to overcoming many of the difficulties mentioned in the Central Committee Presidium's report lies in the enforcement of effective and systematic control at all levels and in all spheres and sectors of our life. But this envisages that their causes will be studied, the personal responsibility ascertained and those people praised who are accomplishing their tasks well; one should help where this is necessary and call to task those people who have an irresponsible attitude toward their tasks and duties.

The thing that is always decisive is that control should lead to the overcoming of difficulties and shortcomings and to the adoption of measures enabling the best possible results to be achieved.

Since the 15th congress the confidence of the broadest masses of the working people in our party's policy has further consolidated. The authority of our party and its Central Committee, of the party bodies and organizations has grown. Hundreds of thousands of communists are devotedly fulfilling their tasks in various spheres of our political, state, social and economic life. The communists serve as an example in developing the working initiative and forcing through the interests of the socialist society. However, in the recent period instances of negative phenomena have been appearing. Complaints are coming in about the incorrect conduct and behavior of certain functionaries and violations of the principles of communist morals and communist modesty are pointed out.

Certain directors of enterprises and plants are exaggerating their courtesy as hosts, as though the enterprise or plant were their personal property. Attention to the moral profile of communists and to the question of communist modesty must be devoted on all levels of party structure; even the smaller mistakes and shortcomings of individuals must be solved in time, so as to prevent them from growing to such dimensions, when the only solution is to recall these people from their function and to levy a party punishment--up to the highest one, namely expulsion from the party.

Every functionary must realize that the consequence of his function is not only great authority but also great responsibility, as stated in the Central Committee Presidium's report. The party will always protect against slander and demagogy all those communists who are consistently safeguarding the party's policy and who are uncompromisingly pushing through the all-social interests. On the other hand, a communist violating the party discipline and the principles of communist morals must count on being called to account along party lines, according to the statutes.

A considerable number of young people have been accepted into the party during the last few years. We are devoting great attention to their training and education. That is why it is important that primarily the functionaries serve as an example for the young members and candidate members in the party, both as regards the moral profile and as regards their private life.

The party has proved time and again both its ability to act and its firm ties with the working people. Therefore, we must protect its unity and purity. The demands placed on party members will constantly grow. A communist can always be recognized according to the way he is fighting for the party's policy and against all that is old and obsolete, for all that is new and progressive and also according to how he is winning the other working people for this policy.

ANGOLA'S PEOPLE'S DEFENSE CHIEF LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

24 Mar Arrival

LD242312Y Prague CTK in English 2108 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 24, CETEKA--A delegation of people's defence of the People's Republic of Angola arrived here tonight for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The delegation is headed by Paivo Domingos da Silva, member of the MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee, and commander in chief of the people's defence.

The members of the delegation will have talks here with representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Militia General Staff.

Delegation Departs 27 Mar

LD272236Y Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 27, CETEKA--A delegation of people's defence of the Angolan People's Republic, led by Paivo Domingos da Silva, Central Committee member of the MPLA-Labour Party and people's defence commander in chief, left Czechoslovakia today.

The delegation discussed here exchange of experiences in the formation and training of militias in Czechoslovakia and Angola. They were received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and departmental head Antonin Vavrus and People's Militia Chief of Staff Miroslav Novak.

NEW SLOVAK GOVERNMENT MINISTER SWORN IN

LD251044Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] (?Bratislava), March 23, CETEKA--Stefan Ferenczi was today appointed a minister of the Slovak Government, in charge of the People's Control Committee. He was sworn in by Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic and inaugurated in his post by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

KORCAK RECEIVES VISITING FRG OFFICIAL KUEHN

LD281108Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, received in Prague today Heinz Kuehn, premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The meeting was also attended by Ladislav Adamec and Stanislav Razl, vice premiers of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Juergen Diesel, ambassador of the FRG to Czechoslovakia.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

New PRC Ambassador

LD271750Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received Chen Tung, ambassador of the PRC to the GDR to receive his credentials. Ambassador Chen Tung conveyed greetings from Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. The greetings were reciprocated by Horst Sindermann.

In the ensuing conversation Horst Sindermann and Ambassador Chen Tung expressed the hope that the relations between the GDR and the Chinese People's Republic as well as the traditional friendship between both peoples might further develop for the benefit of peace and social progress.

Burmese Envoy Departs

LD271944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received U Pe Aung, ambassador of Burma, for his farewell visit. In their conversation both men expressed a desire for deeper cooperation for the benefit of both peoples and the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Zambian Ambassador Presents Credentials

LD271808Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and member of the SED Politburo, on Monday received Peter Lesa Kasanda, ambassador of Zambia to the GDR. The ambassador presented his credentials. In the ensuing friendly conversation, Ambassador Kasanda conveyed the greetings and best wishes of Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party and president of Zambia, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Horst Sindermann cordially reciprocated on behalf of Erich Honecker. Both men expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the GDR and Zambia, based on their shared interests in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism and racism, will be further developed.

BRIEFS

CONFLICT COMMISSIONS ACTIVITY--Rudi Kranke, head of the legal section at the FGDG Federal Executive, stated at a press conference that the conflict commissions today are a firm part of the socialist legal system and have significantly contributed to the enhancement of the legal safety of GDR citizens. Since their establishment in April 1953, and particularly since the adoption of the new labor code, their scope of activities has greatly expanded and today includes consultation on labor law cases, misdemeanors, irregularities, violations of mandatory school regulations, common civil law and other law cases. All of these are being finally settled by the conflict commissions. More than one-half of the more than 25,000 non-paid judges of the existing commissions are workers and more than 43 percent are women." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENT SESSION

Second Session Opens

LD241206Y Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--In compliance with the adopted agenda, the Hungarian parliament continued work Friday by hearing the report of the president of the Supreme Court. The second day of the spring session was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Sandor Gaspar, Karoly Nemeth, and Istavan Sarlos, all members of the HSWP Political Committee. Present were also the secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the government. The gallery seats were occupied by several leaders of diplomatic corps accredited in Budapest.

The session was opened by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, then Odon Szakacs, president of the Supreme Court, took the floor.

Hears Supreme Court Report

LD241210Y Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--The spring session of the Hungarian parlaiment heard Friday the report of Odon Szakacs, president of the Supreme Court, on the three-year activity between 1975-1977 of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic and on the experiences of its work in this period.

A legal order prevails in Hungary, the president of the Supreme Court pointed out. The great majority of the citizens abides the laws of the country. Experiences of the Supreme Court verify that the different level courts observe the legal regulations, apply them well and correctly. Hungarian jurisdiction is exempt from extremities, the awards generally meet with the population's sense of justice. This latter is also indicated by the fact that although Hungarian courts bring final decisions in 400,000 cases on a yearly average, only 14,000 complaints were filed to the president of the Supreme Court and to the chief prosecutor, respectively, in the past three years. This is only 3.5 of all cases and no more than a small fraction of the complaints are really founded. A mere half percent of all cases involve such infringements of law where the action of the supreme court is needed.

In 1977 the Hungarian Supreme Court settled 1,700 criminal, 1,438 civil, 2,525 economic and 432 labour suits, meaning that it passed decisions in 6,095 concrete cases. In the same year it handled 8,717 legal protest claims.

Then Odon Szakacs spoke of the work of the penal, military civil, labour and economic college of the supreme judicial forum. The Hungarian Supreme Court stated at its latest complete session that the ensurance of correct criminal evaluation of the gravest crimes against life and personal safety belongs to the major tasks of the body. The application of the law with due severity is always justified in every case where willful criminal actions result in the loss of human lives.

As to economic crimes, the president of the Supreme Court pointed out that these are often provoked by poor economy, internal disorder coupled with the lack of control. Sometimes the lenient attitude of the controlling organs contributes to lasting, continuous realization of criminal actions involving generally several persons and the repeated forgery of official documents. Further effective measures are needed in order to eliminate such causes.

The president of the Hungarian Supreme Court pointed out in connection with the jurisdictional practice of the military college that it is bound by the same criminal and legal political principles and provisions as the penal college. For this reason they closely collaborate providing for the prevalence of a uniform criminal approach to cases pertaining to the two colleges.

"The effective protection of personal rights granted by law belongs to the important legal political theses of our legal system. One of the major territories of civil law to securing personal rights is the protection of intellectual works, which, at the same time, serves important economic-political purposes. In this view the Hungarian Supreme Court regarded also in the past three years, protection of really valuable intellectual works a task of high significance. It had to be secured, on the one hand that useful intellectual creations receive due remuneration and the stimulative effects of financial interest be felt. On the other hand effective protection had to be rendered to social property in the face of ill-founded claims involving no genuine creative work," said the president of the Supreme Court, stressing that the development of workplace democracy and concomitant to it the strengthening of work discipline are general political and social requirements in Hungary. All these further increase the importance of correct applications of legal regulations on work relations. In their activity the Hungarian courts consistently follow the principle of applying the full force of law against managers abusing their authoritative power. However, they fully back those who demand work discipline, take action against drunkards and idlers and who--with complete observation of humanitarian reasons--replace their ill-qualified employees with qualified ones.

Odon Szakacs emphasized in closing that the Hungarian Supreme Court will seek also in the future that legal order should be further strengthened in the country and laws should be applied in a firm and uniform way in every field.

Parliament Session Ends

LD241906Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--Three members of parliament made comments on Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's expose at the Friday afternoon session of the Hungarian legislature. The speakers agreed with the minister's report and usefully complemented it. Frigyes Puja did not avail himself of the right to deliver the closing remarks. The house took note approvingly of Frigyes Puja's expose on government's foreign policy.

As part of the fourth point on the agenda of the two-day parliamentary session, six interpellations were made. These concerned topics like Budapest's music academy, development of heat supply to Debrecen, and the development of telephone network in the environs of the capital. Except one of the answers, the concerned minister's reply to interpellations were unanimously accepted both by the members who mooted the issues and by the house. Four members voted against one ministerial answer.

The spring session of the Hungarian parliament came to a close on Friday afternoon.

CORN, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FAILURES CRITICIZED

LD231206Y Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, (MTI)--The 1971 plans of agriculture are well in conformity with the pre-estimates of the national economy and the food industry plants likewise reckoned reasonably with the facts and chances, said Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Imre Kovacs Wednesday at a national conference in Budapest which was also attended by Minister Pal Romany.

The overall plans for 1978 show that the farms have drafted estimates for the everlargest output of agriculture: 13 million tons of wheat, 4.5 million tons of sugar beets, 1.5 million tons of fruit and 2 million tons of slaughter animals to meet the domestic and foreign demands.

Not in satisfying harmony, however, are the farm plans with those of the national economy regarding the maize crops. The national economy draft provides for 1.4 million hectares to be sown with maize for a total pre-estimated harvest of 6.8 million tons--whereas the farms themselves allocated maize for a 100-120,000 hectares smaller area, with the intention to raise the earlier 40 quintal average yield per hectare.

Neither will this suffice as a compensation for the smaller crop area and an eventual "loss" of maize to the extent of 0.5 million tons is apt to ensue. The ministries of agriculture and of labour, in order to encourage production, allowed premiums to be paid to physical workers and to their leaders, if this is the way to increase the maize crops.

The drafts of the livestock breeders are also conforming to the pre-estimates of the national economy. It deserves attention, however, that higher results on the whole are expected from a numerical increase of the livestocks, while an improvement in efficiency is considered to be of secondary importance. This is a wrong concept, by any means.

For investments the farms wish to spend 5,000 million forints more than what is allocated in the national economy plan. A particularly great margin of extra costs presents itself in building investments but less is envisaged for mechanization purposes, whereas the latter would be the more important. The agricultural plants are admonished to revise their building investment drafts once more, taking into consideration how limited the building-trade capacities are--one more reason to keep the possibilities within bounds.

In drawing a sum of the farm plans, it became clearly apparent that they are taking pains to increase the efficiency rate of production. This is one of the objectives underlying the function of the just established agricultural organization institute which is rendering the new methods and procedures of agronomic researchers accessible for the practice. The food industry enterprise, likewise, will receive more help than before from researchers of the branch, in matters of plant organization and rate of economy.

WILLY BRANDT ATTENDS PARLIAMENT, RECEIVED BY APRO

LD241904Y Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, March 24, (MT)--Willy Brandt, president of the German Social Democratic Party and his suite went Friday to see the collection of Budapest museum of history.

Hereafter Willy Brandt and his suite paid a visit to the spring session of parliament where Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly received the guests.

In the afternoon the German Social Democratic Party president left for County Veszprem to take a few days' rest and to see the sights of the town.

CORRESPONDENT CLAIMS SOVIETS WANT GOOD RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD2111200Y Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 21, (MTI)--MTI's Moscow correspondent Csaba Kis points out in his report that official Moscow circles attach great significance to the Soviet proposal aimed at normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations as it contains a comprehensive evaluation of these links indicating clearly with which side the responsibility lies for the lack of improvement in the two neighbouring countries' relations. Tuesday all the central Soviet dailies published the proposal in full length. "The initiative of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union would have created a fresh possibility for a favourable change in this relation. However, the Peking leadership is obviously in pursuit of different goals," MTI's correspondent writes adding that the Soviet papers, ideological and theoretical periodicals have recently prepared quite a few analysis on the post-Mao China.

"The conclusion has always been that the present Chinese leadership would not merely refuse to change the anti-Soviet political line of the Maoists, it even enhances the trend. In spite of all the Soviet Union has made its proposal: it was not revealed at the time of making it to give opportunity to the Chinese leadership to study it, to evaluate the situation and the discussion of the Soviet proposal in open public should be avoided. [sentence as received] It was merely Peking's refusal that resulted in the revelance of the present stand," Csaba Kis says pointing out in conclusion:

"It has been emphatically stressed in the Soviet capital that although the Peking attitude caused disappointment, the gate stays open. The Soviet party is invariably ready to negotiate the future of the two countries' relations either on the basis of the earlier Soviet initiatives or relying on mutually acceptable proposals of the Chinese party. The Soviet leadership trusts that the way will soon open up for the restoration of the two countries' friendly and good-neighbourly relations which lies in the interest of both countries and the peace of the world."

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING UNDERWAY--The arrival of spring finds things progressing smoothly in agriculture. Throughout the country the upper layers of soil contain sufficient moisture to be easily workable in preparation for spring crops. There were no problems in starting the machines; winter machine repairs were completed in time and commerce provided enough parts for most types. Only in the case of the Zetor 120 tractor are there delays in shipment of parts. Sowing has begun in the southern counties, as usual with poppy. Growers of field vegetables have begun sowing carrots. A number of farms have already sown peas as well. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Mar 78 p 5 WA]

END OF INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC--According to reports by county public health and epidemic centers and from the capital, between 5 and 12 March there were only 22,500 new influenza and influenza-like cases registered, including 6,000 in the capital. Since the beginning of the epidemic, almost 1,300,000 cases have been registered; 12 per 100 were affected on a national scale. The rate was above the national average in Gyor-Sopron, Pest, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmar, Szolnok, Tolna, Vas and Zala counties and corresponded with the national average in several other countries and the capital. The ban on hospital visits has been lifted in the entire country. On the basis of a national survey, the 1978 influenza epidemic has, in essence, ended. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 78 p 9 AU]

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES KATOWICE PARTY PLENUM

AU242200Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 22 March plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice to discuss investment processes of industrial and housing construction]

[Excerpt] The extensive scope of the industrial investments now under construction in Silesia and the basin has produced many problems. Further development of the extraction base of coal and of the coal processing facilities; continuation of the program for the comprehensive reconstruction and modernization of old metallurgical plants; and construction of refined metallurgical processing plants are of enormous importance for the development of our national economy and for the development of the correct foreign trade balance.

The workers class, the engineering-technical cadres and all the people of Katowice Voivodship are effectively implementing these great tasks. An excellent example of this is the rapid construction and production of the Katowice steel plant, which is the largest industrial investment of People's Poland. The efficient operation of the various shops of this plant and the 4 million tons of steel it will produce this year are of enormous economic significance. Today we are able to fully evaluate the profound correctness of the decision to build this plant, a decision made on the initiative of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek. During this plant's construction, the slogan the "Pole is capable of doing things" was implemented and has been echoed and reechoed at home and abroad. The punctual completion of the first stage of the construction of the Katowice steel plan and the start of second-stage construction are problems of extreme importance.

Progress of railroad construction, the construction of the metallurgical-sulfur railroad that will carry Soviet iron ore to the Katowice steel plant, the further alleviation of the transportation burdens of the Silesian railroads, the construction of new roads to enable automotive transportation to further relieve railroad transportation--all of this is of great importance for the correct implementation of the socioeconomic tasks in your great industrial region.

This is why it is necessary to consistently improve the effectiveness of all the investment processes, to sort out the current commitments and to concentrate efforts on the tasks that are economically and socially most crucial. This is precisely the nature of the economic maneuver initiated by the Fifth Central Committee Plenum and continued by the Second PZPR National Conference.

P. Jaroszewicz expressed his thanks for the the invitation to attend the Katowice party plenum and said that the Katowice Voivodship party organization, the workers class and all the working people are fully aware of their tasks. You have drawn up a program, he said, which is wise and profound and which will enable you to militantly and effectively overcome your difficulties and to achieve further progress in improving the quality of investments in all sectors. It is most commendable that during the discussion no efforts were made to shift the responsibility for solving problems to the "higher" levels of administration and that the plenum endeavored to solve them primarily by tapping local production reserves.

I am convinced, P. Jaroszewicz concluded, that, given this attitude of aktivs and workforces and this creative and responsible atmosphere of effective performance, Katowice Voivodship's industrial and housing construction tasks for 1978 and for the entire 5-year period will be fully implemented and that firm foundations will be created for launching even more exacting tasks in the coming years in order to promote the further comprehensive development of this voivodship and Poland.

WRZASZCZYK VIEWS POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU2514[illegible]Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers: "Polish-Soviet Economic Cooperation--the Future Rests on Firm Foundations"]

[Excerpt] The entire history of Polish-Soviet cooperation proves that it is advantageous for both sides and that the peoples of our two countries are vitally interested in its further development. At present the total value of mutual deliveries is approaching the huge sum of 87 billion annually but, as the two sides unanimously agree, the progress in integration and the implementation of cooperative undertakings and other joint programs make it possible to increase this sum many times over in the coming decades.

Technological progress, the development of modern industrial technologies and the production of industrial equipment of high efficiency are the sectors of our cooperation which are already promising particularly great benefits and acquiring increasing significance under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution. We have gained some experience in this area but as yet it is just a beginning. We know, however, that the USSR possesses the largest number of scientific workers in the world and an enormous research and development potential. Moreover, many Soviet solutions are of the highest standards as attested to by no less than some of the most modern metallurgical installations we know in Poland (the Katowice steelworks), the energy industry and nuclear vessels or aviation technology. Polish industry, which in some sectors possesses good traditions, also possesses a considerable production potential, which is capable of not merely copying but also of creating leading world technologies. This is attested to by our achievements in the field of construction machinery and the construction of certain types of vessels, sugar mills and sulfur acid plants. We could list more achievements such as these. There is no doubt, however, that only the unification and concentration of our countries' efforts and resources in selected sectors can produce a further radical acceleration of technological progress and the working out of new solutions, especially the technology of mass production at low cost and a high and stable quality of products.

In particular, increasing the scale of production is in many cases of basic importance for progress in economic efficiency. Cooperation in this sector with a great partner such as the Soviet Union promises especially great benefits.

Developing their mutual cooperation, Poland, the Soviet Union and other states of our community have sought to remove obstacles in trade and scientific-technical cooperation throughout the world. If we have been able to achieve considerable progress in this area, especially in Europe, then we owe it mainly to the efforts of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries. If certain Western countries or groups of countries now want--with the help of trade discrimination and other various hindrances--to achieve what they have not been able to achieve with the help of embargoes, this simple misunderstanding will harm them, above all, and will make it even more difficult to overcome the present crisis which now harasses the capitalist economy. It is worth noting that the measures which are now being applied, especially by the Common Market countries, such as neoprotectionism and discriminatory international trade practices, are provoking determined criticism and opposition, and not only our countries.

It goes without saying that, together with the Soviet Union and all our allies, we will continue to act in favor of international rapprochement and in favor of consistently overcoming the barriers which divide the states and their blocs. This is best promoted by economic cooperation, which constitutes the economic structure of international peace. We should bear in mind that the CEMA countries account for two-thirds of our foreign trade and the Soviet Union accounts for half of this two-thirds, which is of decisive significance.

"Mapping out the plans for the country's further development," Comrade Edward Gierek said at the Second PZPR National Conference last January, "We should link them even more to the tightening of our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. This is the basic premise for the further increase in Poland's economic potential, for boosting its strength and for strengthening its sovereignty." We are certain that by tying our efforts to the Soviet Union's economic and scientific-technical might, we are able to jointly solve even the most complicated economic and technological problems. The countries of our community have every opportunity to do so because they possess the necessary material base and excellent cadres and because the fraternal relations we owe to socialism have created possibilities for cooperation on equal terms and equal advantages for all states which participate in this cooperation. This is a chance our peoples have never had in the past.

PAP STATEMENT ON GREEK CP (EXTERIOR) VISIT

AU251636Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[PAP statement: "Development of Cooperation Between the PZPR and the Greek Communist Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee a delegation of the Greek Communist Party led by First Secretary Kharilaos Florakis stayed in Poland from 15-19 March. The delegation included Politburo Candidate Member Nikos Kyriakidis, Central Committee Candidate Member Vasilis Efremidis and member of the Central Committee Press Bureau Alekos Alavanos.

The Delegation met with PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek.

Talks were held in the Central Committee, which were attended on the Polish side by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek; and Bogumil Sujka, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department.

Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, had a meeting with the delegation of the Greek Communist Party.

The delegation also toured Gdansk and Wroclaw Voivodships, where it met with party bodies and aktivs as well as with representatives of the local Greek communities.

During its talks and meetings the Greek Communist Party delegations studied the achievements and further prospects of socialist construction in Poland. The Greek comrades paid tribute to the consistent implementation of the plans for the country's socioeconomic development mapped out by the sixth congress and developed by the resolutions of the seventh congress and the second national party conference. They also praised the program for constructing a developed socialist society in Poland.

The Greek Communist Party delegation highly appraised the contribution made by the PZPR and the government of the Polish Republic to the socialist states' peaceful initiatives aimed at promoting progress in detente, strengthening security and expanding international cooperation.

The Greek Communist Party delegation informed the representatives of the PZPR about the achievements, tasks and the forms and methods of work of the Greek communists under present conditions and about the preparation lines in connection with the coming 10th party congress.

The PZPR views with a great interest and praise the Greek communists' unshakable attitude in their struggle to defend the interests of the workers class and the working masses and to unite all the anti-imperialist, antimonopolist and democratic forces in favor of the policy aimed at insuring national independence, popular democracy, peace and socialism.

The two parties welcome with satisfaction all the actions favoring the deepening of the process of international detente and its consolidation as the factor dominating the development of the situation in Europe and the world and facilitating the solution of the basic problems of the present.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that further changes in the international balance of power have occurred in favor of peace, democracy and socialism in the past few years. In this connection they stressed the decisive role played by the invariable peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states in strengthening international security and peace. This policy is paving the road to detente and to cooperation among states with different socioeconomic systems in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different political systems.

The PZPR and the Greek Communist Party stressed the basic significance of the complete and integrated implementation of the CSCE final act for the construction of lasting, peaceful relations in Europe.

Positively appraising the results of the Belgrade meeting, the sides noted at the same time the need for further spirited activities by all states and for mobilizing all the peace social forces in order to strengthen detente and make it irreversible.

The basic issue of the present time is to strengthen political detente through military detente. The two parties are resolutely against the plans to begin production of the neutron bomb and to arm NATO forces in Europe with it. These plans present the danger of pushing back detente, of initiating a new phase of the arms race and of increasing the threat of a nuclear conflict in Europe.

To prevent this, it is necessary to universally support the important Soviet initiatives and the draft international convention submitted by the socialist countries to the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva on banning the production, storage, deployment and use of the neutron bomb.

The two parties oppose any threat of imperialist aggression in the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean and support a peaceful settlement of the differences between Greece and Turkey in keeping with the principles of the CSCE final act.

The two parties support a just solution to the problem of Cyprus on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, seeking to guarantee the sovereignty, complete integrity, nonalinement and demilitarization of the island. The two parties support the efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problems by ending the policy of aggression, ending the occupation of territories, implementing the Arab Palestinian people's right to independent statehood and by insuring security for all the states of that region. Such a settlement calls for reconvening the Geneva conference. The PZPR and the Greek Communist Party express their solidarity with the endeavors of the Ethiopian people and their revolutionary forces to achieve social progress and to strengthen the independence of their country. The two parties also support their struggle to end aggression and to peacefully establish coexistence with neighboring countries. During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on current issues connected with strengthening the ideological unity and internationalist solidarity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The two parties stressed in this connection the important significance of closer cooperation in implementing the joint program of struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress adopted at the 1976 Berlin Conference.

The PZPR and the Greek Communist Party noted with satisfaction the favorable development of their mutual cooperation and decided to seek further enrichment [of their relations] in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties will support the further development of the political, economic and cultural relations between Poland and Greece, relations which serve international detente and the consolidation of the traditional mutual friendship and vital interests of the two peoples.

The visit of the Greek Communist Party delegation took place in an atmosphere of sincere and cordial friendship and unity of views held by the two parties with regard to all the issues under discussion.

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES WORKING TIME LOSSES

AU251343Y Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[PAP correspondent Romana Kalecka commentary on utilization of working time]

[Text] The utilization of working time is one of the weaker aspects of our economy. Never have the wasted minutes and hours been so costly as they are now. This is so, on the one hand, because of the considerable increase in our production assets in the past few years and, on the other hand, because of the increasing cost of the work done by people with ever increasing qualifications. In view of the fact that the flow of new cadres is diminishing, the complete and rational use of working time is becoming one of the fundamental conditions for increasing the effectiveness of economic management.

The evaluation made by the Politburo at its 21 March session of the defective use of working time in many plants and institutions confirmed the people's misgivings in this connection. The analysis made by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs shows that last year each worker employed on material production failed to work almost 24 days, excluding, of course, vacations and official holidays. The number of workless days per worker increased 5.2 percent last year compared with the preceding year.

We know that statistical data illustrate such losses in per capita terms, even though it is often certain plants and communities in which such losses accumulate. We also know that some of these losses are objectively justified, especially in the case of absenteeism through sickness, a phenomenon which overwhelmingly determines the volume and rate of the increase in lost working time. Absenteeism through sickness lost us 6.2 percent more working days last year than the preceding year and 9.2 percent more than 1973.

An objective reason for the increase in absenteeism through sickness is the easier access to physicians and a higher level of health consciousness in our society. At the same time, however, the development of social insurance favors the abuse by some workers of social benefits. There are very few cases in which sickness certificates are issued without justification--less than 1 percent, according to the estimate of the Lodz Institute of Labor Medicine. Unjustified absence from work is also relatively small in volume, but the social losses caused by these two phenomena make it imperative to tighten discipline in plants and enterprises.

Another source of working time reserves is the manner in which the working day is utilized. It is estimated that lost working time at various jobs on the average amounts to 8-10 percent per shift. Losses incurred in this way are not smaller than the losses caused by absenteeism from normal work. If we could cut these losses by no more than 50 percent industry would be able to make a potential saving in manpower of about 140,000 people.

The most painful losses of working time result from low standards of work organization.

Incomplete use of the working day causes its prolongation. In key industries, apart from continuous production, every worker worked 4.2 percent more overtime last year than in the preceding year.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ALLAY PRESS CRITICISM CITED

LD231725Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, March 23 (by TANJUG correspondent Aleksa Brajovic)--A government decision regulating relations with editorial staffs and newsmen, on all levels of the government and economic administration, has met with a favorable response here. The government decision binds admnistration officials to brief newsmen without neglecting to inform them on difficulties and failures.

The decision was announced in the midst of a large-scale political campaign in the Polish press during which journalists criticized the remoteness of news and information sources. A program for tree-planting in parks, proclaimed an "official secret", was objected to, for example, as was the ban on releasing certain kinds of information.

The Polish press is criticizing, with increasing candour, various negative features in Polish society. The emergence of a network of intermediaries, in the guise of "press spokesman", was evident earlier. Meaningless press conferences were organized. The mechanism was described by a Polish paper as a "fine sieve for sifting our unpleasant information". The new government decision is expected to bring changes in this respect.

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES MCGOVERN REPORT ON DETENTE

AU251648Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski article: "Following McGovern's Report--Detente and Realism"]

[Excerpt] The aim of the report, which is headlined "Detente and the U.S. New Administration" is not only to instruct or to influence a majority of the senators to ratify the eventual SALT II accord, although this aim is certainly important since, in keeping with the U.S. Constitution, political-military international agreements must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Above all, McGovern's report criticizes the administration for its tardiness and for creating various obstacles to the Geneva negotiations.

These are not only obstacles connected with the contents of a future agreement but also obstacles which affect the process of negotiation. The senator believes that these obstacles are bound to cause the Soviet partner to mistrust or disbelieve in the good will of the United States. The report also lists among the U.S. administration's activities of this kind restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, following a period of trade invigoration in the mid-seventies; various attempts to tie the regional conflicts throughout the world to pressure against Soviet diplomacy; and even interference in the domestic policy of the Soviet Union. These examples cannot favor a concrete SALT II accord, nor can they, according to McGovern, lead to consolidating detente in the relations between the two great powers.

The report compiled by the senator from South Dakota is the first document published during President Jimmy Carter's term that so clearly and decisively formulates the most significant problems for peaceful relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and thus for consolidating peaceful coexistence throughout the world. It is difficult to predict how far this document will influence the development of a senatorial majority of realists and how far it will stimulate the administration toward speedier activities in favor of detente and curbed armaments. What is certain, however, is that George McGovern's report became a document of enormous importance as soon as it was published.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS ITALIAN 'RED BRIGADES'

AU251616Y Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 21 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Anna Rogozinska article: "Italy--The Cult of Violence"]

[Excerpt] Aldo Moro's kidnaping has initiated a new, fourth, stage of the activities of the extreme left wing: outrages against the highest-ranking party leaders and state officials. In their communique which was issued after the former Italian premier had been kidnaped, the terrorists stated: "It was Moro's turn today. If you do not stop the [Turin] trial, we will attack another important personality".

This threat is in keeping with the declaration--a sui generis political declaration--drawn up by "Red Brigades" ideologues last year, which appeals, among other things, for the struggle against "bourgeois justice," for freeing the imprisoned "fighters" and for a general conflict with the imperialist state.

The escalation of terror is being accompanied by the sympathy that the extreme left-wingers [lewacy] enjoy among some sections of society. The number of the militant functionaries of the underground groups does not exceed 700-800 people, but if we add possible "sympathizers" it may increase to several thousands. The extreme left wing is supported primarily by the movement of the so-called Autonomists, a rallying point of anarchistic elements. "We are waging a war, and war is won by those who are the first to shoot," the theoreticians of the "Autonomists," who hail from the student and worker communities, say. No wonder then that the terrorists have found in the Autonomist movement not only moral support but also recruits for the execution squads.

Terrorist activities are also being frequently applauded by the masses of disappointed students, by the young people on the social perihphery, by the unemployed and by the workers in the large industrial centers in the north. "They may not approve of shooting, but they respect and even admire the aims they see in the "Red Brigades' activities," a spokesman of the Fiat plant in Turin, where terrorist infiltration is especially strong, said.

The approval shown by some sections of society, even if these sections are very small, has been no doubt responsible for the fact that extreme leftwing terrorism has begun in the past few years, to dominate the terrorism of the extreme rightwing organizations. Thus, the neofascist groups such as "Black Order," "Mussolini Action Units" and "New Order" have taken a back seat. The borderline between the extreme left wing and the extreme right wing is becoming increasingly indistinguishable even though their political slogans are different. The former at least formally anticipates the victory of the working class, and the latter the victory of reaction. However, the two are linked by the cult of violence, nihilism and the urge to destroy whatever is connected with the state. Communist official Ugo Pecchioli, while warning against the growth of this dangerous phenomenon, recently said that the "red" and the "black" terrorists are united in their common hatred of democracy and the urge to overthrow the democratic system. However, whereas the latter would be satisfied with merely achieving this goal, the former are seeking a "rebellion of the proletariat," a sui generis "primeval revolution," which is supposed to produce a new society.

BRIEFS

POLISH-CUBAN ECONOMIC TALKS--Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka received Cuban Ambassador Jesus Barreiro and discussed with him the implementation of the decisions adopted by the sixth session of the Polish-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The seventh session of the committee will be held in Havana 12-19 April. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

POLISH-HUNGARIAN FISCAL-ECONOMIC TALKS--Politburo Member and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski on 22 March received Dr Matyas Timar, chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, and discussed fiscal and economic problems of interest to the two countries. Witold Bien, vice minister of finances and chairman of the Polish National Bank, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

OLSZTYN PARTY PLENUM--The 22 March plenum of the Olsztyn PZPR Voivodship Committee was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The plenum discussed the implementation of housing tasks in 1976-80 and the housing program for the next 5-year period. The plenum was chaired by Edmund Wojnowski, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

ZAMOSC PARTY PLENUM--The 22 March plenum of Zamosc PZPR Voivodship Committee was attended by Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analyses, and by Tadeusz Rudolf, minister of labor, wages and social affairs. The plenum discussed the tasks in the area of the rational management of manpower in Zamosc Voivodship. The plenum was chaired by Ludwik Maznicki, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

MEDICAL COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN--PAP Warsaw 23 March--A delegation of the Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare headed by Sven Olof Hedengren, general director of the State Board of the Swedish Health Service, has paid a visit to Poland and was received by Marian Sliwinski, Polish minister of health and social welfare. The talks, which summed up good results achieved so far in cooperation between Polish and Swedish health ministries, produced a successive agreement on Polish-Swedish joint research in oncology, nephrology, cardiology, occupational, preventive and social medicine and rehabilitation. Higher medical schools in Krakow, Poznan, and Warsaw will (?undertake) joint work with medical colleges in Lund, Uppsala and Stockholm. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU271827Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mohammad Ali Moshiri Hamadani, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran to our country.

On presenting his credentials, the ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings from His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamer, the Shahanshah of Iran, as well as warm and friendly greetings from the Iranian Government and nation to the Romanian Government and friendly people. In the speech he delivered on the occasion the Iranian ambassador recalled the good relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Iran and Romania, relations which have old traditions and which are continuously developing. The future visit to Romania by their imperial majesties will undoubtedly open up a new page in promoting and strengthening the friendly relations between Iran and the Socialist Republic of Romania, the ambassador said.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes conveyed to him, and in his turn he conveyed to the Shahanshah of Iran friendly greetings and cordial wishes for peace, prosperity and peace to the friendly Iranian people. In his answering speech the Romanian head of state emphasized the close relations existing between the Romanian and Iranian peoples, relations which have considerably developed in recent years, in the interests of both countries and of strengthening international peace and understanding. After highlighting the principles that are consistently guiding Romania's policy of promoting friendship and cooperation with all the peoples in the world, of strengthening international peace and security, of finding political solutions to the conflicts existing in various parts of the world and to interstate differences, the speaker said: Like Iran, Romania is paying special attention to eliminating underdevelopment and creating a new world economic and political order which should insure the more rapid progress of the developing countries and favor all the peoples' broad and unrestricted access to modern science and technology.

The speaker then said: We expect with great pleasure to receive in Romania the Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamer and his wife Shahbanu Farah, and are fully confident that the visit will mark a new and remarkable point in the continuously ascending course of Romanian-Iranian relations.

After the accreditation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Mohammad Ali Moshiri Hamadani.

DPRK REUNIFICATION FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

Ceausescu Receives Yu Chong-suk

AU271820Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], this afternoon received Comrade Yu Chong-suk, member of the KWP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Homeland's Reunification, leader of the front delegation that is visiting our country at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

Comrade Yu Chong-suk expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for being received, and for the opportunity given her to visit Romania and to become directly acquainted with the Romanian people's successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. The guest also conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and most sincere wishes from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song warm greetings and best wishes for health. The two sides emphasized with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the RCP and the KWP, between our countries and peoples, in the spirit of the talks and agreements concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. They also expressed the desire to expand and diversify these relations in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and in the cause of peace and socialism.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the RCP's and the Romanian Government's and people's absolute solidarity with the Korean people's legitimate aspirations for peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of the homeland and stated that Romania will consistently support the DPRK's constructive proposals and initiatives designed to insure the fulfillment of this major aim.

On behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Homeland, the guest conveyed to the RCP general secretary feelings of deep gratitude for Romania's active support for and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to fulfill their ideals of reunification of their homeland. The meeting was held in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Giosan Meets With Delegation

LD251358Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/3/1978--On March 24, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Homeland's Reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yu Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, general secretary of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Homeland's Reunification. The delegation visits Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the talk, the good relations existing between the Grand National Assembly and the Supreme People's Assembly were underlined and the wish of both sides was expressed to see these relations further develop.

CAZACU, MUSAT WELCOME ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD272036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 27 March, AGERPRES--Gianni Cervetti, member of the Direction and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest on Monday afternoon to visit Romania. On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as also by party activists.

ISRAEL'S FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN TO VISIT

AU251740Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel Moshe Dayan will pay an official visit to our country in the first half of April.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VENEZUELAN AWARD

LD242255Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar AGERPRES--Academician Dr. Engineer Elena Ceausescu was handed over on March 24, within a ceremony in Bucharest, the high distinction of the Republic of Venezuela, the order "Andres Bello" first class, with honorary sash. The decision on conferring the order, signed by Carlos Andres Perez, president of the Republic of Venezuela, shows that it was conferred on Elena Ceausescu "for outstanding activity in education and scientific research".

Juan Uslar Pietri, ambassador of Venezuela in Bucharest, handed over the high distinction to Elena Ceausescu, stressing that her researches in the domain of synthesis of macromolecular compounds, in the chemistry of polymers and rubber, researches that made important contributions in these difficult domains, are well known internationally. The ambassador pointed out that the "Andres Bello" distinction was instituted to be awarded on remarkable personalities of education, scientific research and culture.

Elena Ceausescu warmly thanked Carlos Andres Perez, president of the Republic of Venezuela, for the decision to confer on her the order which she considers not only as a recognition of her personal merits but also as an appreciation of the important progress of Romanian research, of the Romanian scientists' contribution to the general development of science.

Elena Ceausescu emphasized that relations of friendly collaboration develop successfully between Romania and Venezuelan scientists, research and learning institutes of the two countries, and requested that the Venezuelan people be conveyed wishes of fresh success on the road of prosperity and welfare.

Elena Ceausescu then cordially conversed with the Venezuelan ambassador in Bucharest, in a cordial atmosphere.

LUMEA INTERVIEW WITH GDR PREMIER STOPH

AU251531Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/3/1978--In an interview given to the Romanian foreign affairs weekly LUMEA Premier Willi Stoph considers that his recent visit to Romania ended with very good results.

Referring to the cooperation between his country and Romania he stresses that it is characterized by a particular dynamism illustrated also by the fact that last year the volume of the mutual goods exchanges increased 15 percent.

Regarding the possibilities of propelling this collaboration, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR emphasizes the consistent activity carried on by both countries for intensifying the relations of specialization and cooperation in production, of which machine building, electrical engineering, electronics, metallurgy and chemical industry hold the main share.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS NEW PROFIT SHARING PLANS

LD262028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1978--The measures on profit-sharing by the working people taken during the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, of March 22-23, 1978, were released in Bucharest. In keeping with a firmly established practice in Romania, before enactment these measures are submitted to public debate.

Setting out from the need to continually improve the socialist relations of production, from the capacity of the working people of owners of the production means, of producers and beneficiaries of all material and spiritual assets of the society, it is stipulated that the working people should share in the profits taken by the enterprises, that the enterprises should directly give the working personnel social rights and advantages.

In the spirit of the measures released today, the working people are fully responsible for the direct and actual management of each and every economic unit, of each and every compartment of activity. They are responsible for the judicious and efficient administration of the assets entrusted to them for the improved organization of activity with a view to ensuring a higher economic efficiency.

As part of the participation in self-management, in the strengthening and expansion of the economic and financial self-administration, the working personnel of the economic units is entitled to hold, besides the remuneration, a share in the profits taken by the enterprise they are active in.

Each enterprise has the obligation to realize profits wherefrom it should ensure its development, contribute a certain quota to the general development of the society and create the necessary resources for the profit-sharing by the working people and cover the expenditures needed for social and cultural requirements as part of the party and state general programme to raising the living standard.

The working people and their families get the consumption fund by remuneration according to the quantity, quality and social importance of the work done, through profit-sharing, through the social remuneration benefiting the working people by the social and cultural expenditures from the state budget which, in 1978, was of some 9,000 lei per family and will amount to 10,000 lei in 1980 and whose share in the total incomes of a family is of some 22 percent.

The profit-sharing fund is established annually by the enterprise according to the economic results of the previous year and comprises a quota of the profits achieved within the plan provisions, of up to 3 percent on the average in economy as a whole, a quota of up to 25 percent from the extra-plan profits realized by lowering the material expenditures and other production expenditures, a quota of up to 14 percent from the extra-plan profits achieved by overfulfilling net output following the overfulfillment of the piece-wise output, a quota of up to 8 percent of other extra-plan profits, a quota of up to 10 percent of the extra-plan profits taken by the producing unit, proportional to the overfulfillment of the export plan.

The working people's councils will establish as profit-sharing fund source for overfulfillment of the export plan a sumwhich should not exceed 1.5 percent of the value of the export achieved in excess of plan provisions.

The producing units which overfulfill the export plan benefit also by foreign currency funds of up to 2 percent of foreign currency taken in excess of plan provisions, to be used for collective trips abroad.

Contingent upon the results obtained, the workers, technicians, engineers, economists and the other categories of working personnel of economic units benefit annually by direct cash incomes and other material rights deriving from the profits taken. The sums due as profit-sharing are established individually by the working people's council in the conditions envisioned by the law and there is no ceiling to that sum.

The profit-sharing fund is distributed by the working people's general meeting commensurate with the contribution made to the development of the unit and the length of employment. Besides the sums receives as profit-sharing, the working people in enterprises received also bonuses for special achievements in their work, for the saving of materials and labor force, etc.

In order to create their own material basis ensuring best possible living conditions to the working people and their families, the economic units will set up a fund, mainly from profits, meant for housing constructions for the working personnel, as well as for building and equipping workers' hostels, creches, kindergartens, canteens and also for other investments, social in character, which will be on the patrimony of the enterprise.

The building and distribution of dwellings will be controlled by the working people's councils of enterprises. Besides the housing construction out of the enterprises' funds, privately-owned dwellings will further on be built with state support.

The economic units will use the savings achieved in carrying through investments for the building of clubs and canteens and for their equipment.

In order to provide conditions for the economic units to directly solve social problems related to the meeting of the working people's requirements, the enterprises will also have a fund for social actions that is to be used for the cost of tickets for balneal treatment or holidays, for creches, kindergartens, canteens, workers' hostels for young people, medical dispensaries under the economic units.

All these principles are applied to industry, constructions, agriculture, transport, scientific research, design and technological engineering, goods turnover and in other branches of the national economy.

RADIO NOTES FRG REPORT ON STATUS OF GERMAN MINORITY

AU2721111Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU

[Text] In the FRG, the Bundestag opposition requested the government to provide information on the condition of German nationality citizens in various European countries, including Romania. In that part of the reply dealing with Romania, the Bonn government stated that the Romanian citizens of German origin enjoy the status of a national minority and have the same rights as the other Romanian citizens. The reply further mentions the results of Romanian-FRG talks recorded in the joint declaration issued on 7 January of this year.

UN REPRESENTATIVE VOICU ADDRESSES CHARTER COMMITTEE

LD222128Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 22/3/1978--Speaking within the debates of the special committee for the U.N. Charter and the enhancing of the organization's role, which examines the problems referring to the rationalization of the world organizations' procedures and working methods, the Romanian representative, Ion Voicu, pointed out that great tasks devolve on the United Nations in the attainment of the targets of the new international order, in the promotion of new, consistently democratic relations among all the world states. The course of international life imperiously demands the improvement of the U.N. structure, organization and operation so that the active and direct participation, on equal footing, be ensured to all the member states in the examination and solving of the big international problems.

The Romanian representative further pointed out the necessity of enhancing the attributions of the U.N. General Assembly--the plenary forum of the world organization and the most representative deliberative body of the United Nations. He renewed Romania's proposal regarding the organization of a beforehand thorough debate of the items on the agenda within the existing subsidiary commissions and bodies, with efforts being made for reaching a consensus so that concrete conclusions and solutions acceptable to all parties be submitted to the plenary forum. Stressed was also the importance of expanding the practice of holding meetings of the United Nations or of its bodies in various member states, as well as the necessity of consistently implementing the principle of the equitable geographical distribution of the seats in all U.N. bodies. The Romanian representative also set forth Romania's proposals regarding the improvement and rationalization of the working methods of the Secretariat and reiterated Romania's position as regards the reduction of the personnel and of the permanently growing expenditures of the organization, the more judicious distribution and use of the funds, the rational dimensioning of the apparatus avoiding the unjustified growth of its structures.

AMBASSADOR DATCU SPEAKS AT UN ON ROMANIA'S POSITION

Addresses Racial Discrimination Meeting

LD222130Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 22/3/1978--In his address to the solemn meeting marking the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, and the proclamation of the international year against apartheid, at the United Nations headquarters, Romania's permanent representative to the U.N., Ambassador Ion Datcu, outlined Romania's principled position of firmly condemning apartheid and racial discrimination, of militant solidarity of the Romanian people with the legitimate struggle of all oppressed peoples in southern Africa. To this end, he stressed President Nicolae Ceausescu's firm stands condemning resolutely the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, branded as flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, of the most elementary human rights, as a serious threat at international peace and security. Romania resolutely declares and firmly works in support of the fight of the population in South Africa, for freedom and democracy, for the implementation of its sacred right to a free and dignified, independent life.

The speaker also assured the U.N. committee against apartheid of the Romanian delegation's full cooperativeness in fulfilling its tasks.

Addresses Vietnam Aid Meeting

AU251849Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At the United Nations, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim chaired a meeting on international assistance for Vietnam's reconstruction. Taking the floor, Romania's permanent UN representative, Ambassador Ion Datcu, said that our country has always been on the side of peoples struggling for freedom and independent development. In this spirit, Romania has expressed from the very beginning its full solidarity with the Vietnamese people and their heroic struggle and has granted them full moral and material support. In the new circumstances created after the historic victory of the Vietnamese people, the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between Romania and Vietnam have recorded a new development. The two countries and peoples, the Romanian representative said, are firmly determined to greatly intensify and diversify their cooperation, for their socioeconomic development and for the triumph of peace and progress in the world.

DOLGU ADDRESSES UN AD HOC COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

AU211525Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 21/3/1978--Romania supports any action meant to break the deadlock of the disarmament negotiations, stated Gheorghe Dolgu, Romania's representative to the U.N., in the ad hoc intergovernment group of experts which is to define the basic orientations of a study of the disarmament-development relationship. He highlighted the need to explore all the possibilities for activating public opinion and requested that the entire activity of the group of experts be focused on the analysis of the concrete ways and means for effectively linking disarmament to the building of a new international economic order.

BRIEFS

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTERS MEET--Romanian Machine Building Minister Ioan Avram and Bulgarian Technical Engineering Minister Toncho Chakurov had working meetings in Giurgiu and Ruse [date not given] concerning cooperation in the area of machine building. The two sides examined the stage of progress of the joint heavy machinery and equipment enterprise of Giurgiu-Ruse, and noted with satisfaction that the investment work is progressing according to schedule; they also established new measures to advance the date at which the plant will be put into operation. They also agreed to expand bilateral cooperation in the production of motor vehicles, machine tools oil equipment and installations for the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower station. The working meeting was attended by Comrade Maxim Berhianu, first secretary of the Ilfov County party committee; Ivan Dubokov, first secretary of the Ruse party committee; Romanian Ambassador to Sofia Trofin Simedrea, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Bucharest Petur Danailov. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 20 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

JOINT CUBAN CULTURAL CONVENTION--A cooperation convention for 1978-79 was signed in Havana [date not given] between the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Cuban Institute for Friendship With the World Peoples. The document envisages delegation visits for studies and exchange of experience, exhibitions, organization of events to mark the national anniversaries of the two countries and other historic events. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU]

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY MOJSOV LEAVES FOR AFRICAN VISIT

LD271752Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 27, TANJUG--Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov left today on a trip to Nigeria, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

Current events in southern Africa, preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade and Yugoslavia's cooperation with these countries will be discussed by Mojsov during his trip.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD272248Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, arrived in Zagreb this morning. At Zagreb airport he was welcomed by Dr Tode Curuvija, vice president of the Croat Executive Council. In the morning Gheorghe Oprea visited the building site of the first Yugoslav nuclear powerplant, at Krsko, where he was briefed on the work done on the plant so far and that remaining.

PRC STUDY GROUP VISITS MACEDONIAN LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD271844Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Skopje, March 27 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the Communist Party of China today visited the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Macedonia. The guests were acquainted with the League of Communists activity in the development of the inadequately developed Yugoslav republics and regions and the solution of the national question.

The Chinese delegation, studying in Yugoslavia the country's political system, including self-management and the role of social-political organizations, in particular the League of Communists, was acquainted also with the preparations for the 7th Congress of Macedonian Communists and the efforts to step up the republic's economic and social development.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD271130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received on a farewell visit Stefan Petrov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY.

GRLICKOV CHAIRS MEETING OF LCY FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

LD271836Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Commission for International Relations of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In addition to members of the commission, prominent scientific and political workers also took part in the work of the session.

The session discussed the ideopolitical aspects of the struggle for a new international economic order and the activities of our sociopolitical organizations in this context.

It was stressed that the concept of a new international economic order was increasingly becoming, despite serious obstacles to nonalined countries' efforts to change existing economic relations, the platform of UN activity as well as the goal of other international organizations and interstate negotiations. The implementation of a new international economic order represents objectively a component part of general international processes and of progressive transformations of today's world. It calls for dynamic and continuous action by all progressive social and political forces in the world.

It was stressed at the session that the essence and principles of the concept of a new international economic order should be implemented both through relevant changes at the internal level of every individual country as well as through mutual cooperation by developing countries and international activity at the general level. At this point in history it is necessary to give priority to the most critical issues of faster progress in developing countries.

The building of the new international economic order has a special significance for our country. This stems from our basic ideological and political orientations as a nonalined socialist country; such changes in international economic relations insure economic security, expand international cooperation and strengthen the general international position of our country. Additional conditions for successful economic development are also created. Therefore, it is understandable that Yugoslavia is fighting very actively for the implementation of the new international economic order by incorporating its elements into our own sociopolitical system as well as by making them a part of the development process of bilateral relations with all countries, bearing in mind in this context the regional orientation of its economic cooperation.

It was also stressed at the session of the commission that our country would continue its intensive activity in this sphere in the coming period as well and in particular among the nonalined countries, in the Group of 77 and at the UN. In this context, it was stressed, what is of special significance is the realization of the recently adopted scientific-research project on the new international economic order, which should contribute to the scientific basis of this concept.

The attitudes of the 11th LCY Congress will represent a powerful incentive for all of our activity concerned with the implementation of concrete action programs in this sphere.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD2721044Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the statement released by the Federal Information Committee, today's session of the Federal Executive Council was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The presidents of the executive councils of the republics and of the autonomous provinces also took part in the session, which discussed the draft changes and supplements to the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia for 1978.

The council will submit its positions and views to the SFRY Assembly, which is coordinating the positions of the republics and autonomous provinces regarding these documents.

At today's session of the council, agreement was also reached on the accord concerning measures which the republics and autonomous provinces would take should there be a disruption in implementing the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia in 1978.

REPORT VIEWS LCY INTERNAL RELATIONS, IDEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLE

LD2613447 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

["From the Draft Report on the Work of the LCY and LCY Central Committee Between the 10th and 11th Congresses of the LCY: Internal Relations in the Party and the Ideopolitical Struggle of the LCY"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The development of our party as a whole is characterized by democratism in its internal relations based on democratic centralism and the principle that a member and his basic organization should be the creator of party policy. Although there have been deformations, bureaucratic and liberalistic variants in the internal life of the party, it has never become in essence bureaucratic, dogmatic or sectarian or become diffused into an abstract association of like-minded people taking no practical political action.

On the other hand, the LCY has never doubted whether it should be a cadre or a mass party. It overcame this dilemma a long time ago, acting as a party of revolutionary action. By the same token, whenever tendencies toward stagnation in the revolutionary activity of the party have come about, the strengthening of unfavorable developments in its internal relations has followed by necessity. However, one of the fundamental characteristics of the party's development and transformation has been its relatively quick overcoming of crises and unfavorable tendencies in its own essence and practice. This means that there has always existed a powerful revolutionary cadre base in the broadest ranks of its membership which has made it possible for these difficulties and contradictions within the party itself to be overcome without social upheaval or long-lasting political crises.

In this way, the draft report on the work of the LCY and its Central Committee between the 10th and 11th congresses points out, the party has attracted into its ranks and gathered around itself the most progressive forces from the ranks of the working class and all other social groups and strata. At the same time, through such activity, it has freed itself of various careerists and ideopolitical alien elements. The party has thereby succeeded in realizing democratism in its cadre policy and constantly increasing the membership. It should, however, be stated that the social structure of the LCY is not satisfactory from the point of view of the participation of the working class and in particular the peasantry.

Emphasis is laid in the draft report on the orientation toward the strengthening of the role of the basic organizations and the organizations of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces within the framework of a unified League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and also on the overcoming of tendencies toward bureaucratic centralism and federalization in the League of Communists.

The League of Communists has clearly formulated and proved on so many occasions that the basic path for the development of society and the liberation of the working class lies in the realization of socialist self-management.

Of course, this path is not, nor could it be, a linear, mechanical process. There have been difficulties both in the development of society and in the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists. The weaknesses have nevertheless been temporary, for the League of Communists has constantly fought against the strengthening of bureaucratic centralism and unitarism, in which respect the draft report says that the Brioni plenary session of 1966 was of particular importance, and against the tendency toward bourgeois society in various forms. Both tendencies endeavored, even within the League of Communists, to become the basic characteristic of its general practice and ideological and political orientation, but they never succeeded.

In particular, they took the form of an ideological tendency according to which the party functions correctly only as a party with a firm grip on things and one which interferes in all questions of social life from a position of power, or a tendency according to which the party must not interfere in the affairs of self-management, business organs, and so forth, for this allegedly threatens their independence. Both these conceptions have seriously damaged the ideological and political activity of the party.

At the end of the last decade and the beginning of this one, there also appeared certain tendencies toward counterrevolution, primarily nationalism of the separatist and hegemonistic-unitaristic type and attempts at political organization on the basis of this. However, they did not have any broad social base, for socialist self-management had already broadly encompassed all spheres of social life. At the same time, this was a period in which the position and role of the LCY as the organization of the working class grew weaker and the membership, especially the workers, fell off. Attempts at fractionalist operation grew, as did attacks on democratic centralism. They grew to the extent of calls for federalism in the party and the creation of political pluralism of the bourgeois kind.

In the light of such circumstances, it is possible to grasp the importance of Comrade Tito's initiative and the struggle by the revolutionary core of the League of Communists to make a break with such tendencies. Of great importance in this orientation was the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the letter from Comrade Tito and the Executive Bureau [as received] and the conversation with the political aktiv of the Serbian League of Communists. The 10th LCY Congress was the logical continuation and culmination of the direction taken by the policy and ideological consolidation of the LCY, the consolidation of its unity and its strengthening as the party of the working class. In this way it was possible to create the political and ideological hypotheses for a new stage in the development of our society based on the freedom of associated labor and for the definition of the position and role of the LCY in this stage.

SUCCESS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST SFRY 'INTERNAL ENEMY' REPORTED

LD271658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the last few years significant results have been achieved in socializing the security functions. With the growing involvement of the working people and citizens within the framework of the system of social self-protection, room for enemy activity and other kinds of harmful action has been narrowed down.

The internal affairs organs have carried out their tasks more efficiently. They have been adapting the system and the organization of their work to the fundamental security interests of society. This is stated among other things in the report by the federal secretary for internal affairs on the state of security and the capability of the internal affairs organs, which will be discussed at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber on 30 March. Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, is expected to submit a report on this.

All this has had an influence on the continually stable security situation in the country. There have been no grave violations of public order or peace. The trend toward a declining crime rate, including political crimes, has continued. The number of charges of criminal acts or political crimes is continually declining. In 1975 this number was 1,880; in 1976, 1,465; and in 1978, 788.

It should be put on record that, thanks to the activity of the organs of internal affairs, there is better knowledge of the enemy's strategic plans and current activity. His activity calculated to weaken and undermine our constitutional order has been thwarted. Last year no socially dangerous or organized activity by the internal enemy was recorded. This, however, does not mean that the opponents of our country's self-managing course and of its independence and nonalined policy, brotherhood and unity, togetherness and equality of our nations and nationalities have altered their attitude. Realizing that the conditions and opportunities for their activity have been reduced to a minimum, their endeavors have been reduced to two aspects: to preserve their mutual ties; to win over new followers and attract public attention by periodic manifestations of their hostile attitudes; and to damage Yugoslavia's prestige in the world.

The keen edge of their attacks is directed in particular at the policy and activity of the LCY related to the development of self-management. Attempts at discrediting and attacking prominent sociopolitical leaders are also quite frequent. As a reason for their more overt enemy statements, they have used significant events and actions in the country, such as, for instance, the work concerned with the implementation of the law on associated labor, preparations for the congress and for elections, as well as our country's international activities. Conscious of the fact that their more overt actions would meet with decisive rejection and condemnation by our citizens, nationalists have resorted to covert forms of activity such as slogans which offend the national feelings of other nations and nationalities, the sending of anonymous letters, the publication of articles with concealed nationalistic messages, establishing ties with the extreme fascist emigrees, and so on. Some adherents to other platforms are also acting from nationalistic positions (clericalists, bureaucratic-dogmatic and other enemy elements). Their activity is also continually encouraged by enemy emigrees and by certain reactionary circles outside the country.

Groups and individuals of an anarcholiberalist orientation have for some time been carrying out enemy activity directed at creating a kind of opposition to the League of Communists. In collusion with certain reactionary circles abroad, they have made the greatest efforts to appear as fighters for civil rights and freedoms. Liberals are also trying to discredit the League of Communists, its policy and the top leadership of the country and are often in solidarity with the exponents of nationalism.

With the social, political and repressive measures taken in 1976 and 1977, bureaucratic-dogmatic groups and individuals who had acted illegally and in an organized manner were destroyed. Their aim had been to create a certain front in the struggle against the system of self-management and the formation of the so-called new communist party of Yugoslavia. Their destruction resulted in a noticeable reduction of activity from such quarters.

The fascist emigrees, whose anti-Yugoslav activity is being tolerated in some countries, continue with their propaganda and diversionary and terrorist activity against the SFRY. In addition to trying to win over some of our citizens working abroad, fascist emigrees are also trying to win over individual citizens in the country, in particular those who are known for their antisocialist leanings. The internal affairs service has been uncovering these attempts and on the whole has successfully combated them.

Although these emigrees are trying to convince the public abroad that they have given up their diversionary and terrorist activity, they still continue to plan, prepare and carry out subversive activity. In 1977 they carried out or tried to carry out several diversionary and terrorist actions, only one of which took place within the country; this involved an international train after an explosive device had been placed on the train while it was abroad. Other attempts within the country were thwarted by the activity of internal affairs organs and members of the social self-protection system.

Last year, various emigree organizations sent to our country a considerable amount of propaganda material, but without effect on our citizens, who conveyed such material to the relevant organs.

The fascist emigrees tried to use the session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Belgrade for their own purposes, and they organized anti-Yugoslav provocations abroad and spread misinformation about the situation in the country.

Lastly, it should be stated that with the more efficient functioning of the internal affairs organs and the entire system of social self-protection, opportunities for the activity of foreign intelligence services have been restricted. But their attempts to gather intelligence information persist. Our service has successfully prevented such activities.

RETURNEE SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA POSSESSION

AU2617007 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 78 p 37 AU

[J.T. report]

[Text] Slavonska Pozega--On Tuesday, the Grand Council of the Slavonska Pozega District Court chaired by Judge Zvonimir Rakonjic sentenced Anton Brkic, 22, nicknamed Tona, a semiskilled electric welder from Slavonski Brod, to a 3-year prison term for hostile propaganda.

Returning from temporary employment in the FRG to this country, he brought to Slavonski Brod 16 copies of emigree newspapers of hostile content and a tape recording of articles from such newspapers. The newspaper articles are directed at destroying the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

According to the indictment of the Slavonska Pozega public prosecutor's office of last February, the accused, Anton Brkic, kept the propaganda material in his apartment in Slavonski Brod, waiting for an opportunity to distribute and disseminate it.

DJURANOVIC VIEWS ECONOMIC MATTERS IN KOSOVO, ENDS VISIT

LD2036Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prizren--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this afternoon ended his 2-day visit to the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Accompanied by Gojko Ubiparip and Imer Pulja, members of the Federal Executive Council, and by Boguljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Executive Council of the province's assembly, Djuranovic visited Prizren and Suva Reka today. He toured installations of the footwear factory, the metal products factory and the Balkan Rubber and Chemical Industry.

In his talks with the leaders of the above municipalities and work collectives, who informed him on economic trends, business activity and development plans, Veselin Djuranovic pointed out that economic trends in both Yugoslavia and other countries are fluctuating greatly and that all countries are trying to import less and export more.

Recalling Yugoslavia's present difficulties with regard to her balance of payments, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that all organizations of associated labor and all sociopolitical communities have responsibility for the improvement of the situation in that sphere. Their greater commitment is necessary in order to overcome the unfavorable trends in foreign trade and thus to resolve one of the major issues of the national economy.

Pointing to the example of the Balkan Rubber and Chemical Industry in Suva Reka, whose business activity is very successful, Veselin Djuranovic stressed in particular the significance and value of a production orientation with long-term prospects. But even in cases where no problems regarding the marketing of products arise, events in domestic and foreign markets must be carefully watched in order to avoid unpleasant surprises. In fact, Djuranovic added, the manufacture of every new product must be preceded by a detailed study of the market and its long-term needs as well as of export possibilities. This represents the basic condition for development which is based on sound economic foundations.

The representatives of the work collectives in Prizren pointed out in their talks with the president of the Federal Executive Council some negative experiences in their business relations with goods marketing organizations as well as the phenomena of--as they said--isolating the market inconspicuously. Referring to this, Veselin Djuranovic expressed the view that only initial results had been achieved in linking the production of goods marketing spheres on new socioeconomic foundations. To a great extent, old relations still prevail in this sphere, and, objectively speaking, marketing is the sphere wich dictates production. Therefore, Veselin Djuranovic said in conclusion, what is still ahead of us is to create, along with a greater involvement by production organizations of associated labor, their associations and all social factors, relations in this sphere in which production will be the basis and the marketing its function.

OFFICIALS, MEDIA VIEW BULGARIAN STANCE ON MACEDONIANS

Cemerski Talks to Journalists

LD2419S4Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--Angel Cemerski president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, talked today in Skopje to foreign journalists accredited in Yugoslavia on topical sociopolitical events in the socialist Republic of Macedonia.

These included the preparations for the Seventh Congress of the Macedonian League of Communists and the 11th LCY Congress and certain questions concerning our relations with foreign countries.

We constantly urge equality and come out against any form of imposition or domination in international relations, said Cemerski. He added that we based our relations with all countries in the world on the principles of equality, reciprocal respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. We are especially guided by this in relations with neighboring countries. In this connection, or particular interest to us is the respecting of national rights of the minorities of Yugoslav nationalities which live in these countries and also their ability to develop nationally and in an all-round manner.

Departure from or nonadherence to these principles, according to Cemerski, does not only not contribute to the development of reciprocal relations but also reflects in a harmful way on these relations and hinders the all-round and broad development of cooperation between countries, something in which the nations and nationalities of the neighboring countries are interested. For this reason, we stress and urge that the respecting of national rights of national minorities should be seen as an essential question and constructive element in mutual relations with our neighbors.

Our policy as regards the Macedonian national minority in the neighboring countries--Bulgaria, Greece and Albania--is an inseparable part, said Cemerski, of our internal sociopolitical system and the overall development of our country. Cemerski added that our interest in the position and rights of members of the Nacedonian national minority, our emigrants and those temporarily working abroad is our constitutional obligation.

In conclusion, Cemerski spoke about relations and cooperation with Bulgaria, Greece and Albania, stressing that the socialist Republic of Macedonia has hitherto made, and will continue to make, efforts toward the expansion of cooperation in all spheres and toward overcoming the unsettled and controversial questions with these countries.

Finally, Cemerski, president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, answered numerous questions from some 30 journalists from 15 countries.

Lilov Speech Reported

LD252224Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sofia--Alexandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, in speaking to the participants in the 26th electoral party conference in Blagoevgrad, did not miss the opportunity to reiterate assurances about the "Bulgarian character" of the population of the Pirin region and about its particular patriotism and loyalty to Bulgaria. This obligatory Blagoevgrad leitmotiv (on the simple transformation of Macedonians in Bulgaria into Bulgarians) is particularly conspicuous since special assurances about patriotism and loyalty to Bulgaria are never encountered when reference is made to the population of other Bulgarian regions.

According to the local paper PIRINSKO DELO, which has been only one to carry this speech, Aleksandur Lilov said that "the conscious, patriotic and talented Bulgarian population, whose love and fidelity to its ancient Bulgarian fatherland has survived grave tribulations of history and which has, in the years of socialism, become one of the basic preconditions and motivating forces for the all-round renewal and flourishing of the Pirin region, lives" on the territory of the Blagoevgrad Okrug.

Lilov paid particular tribute to the party organization of this region as one of the most powerful detachments" of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which "unswervingly and cohesively follows its Leninist April line and, like a sacred duty, respects and develops the shining traditions and virtues of Pirin revolutionaries." What is understood by the April line in this context is the policy which the Bulgarian Communist Party has been pursuing since Todor Zhivkov took over the party leadership.

In his speech, Aleksandur Lilov did not mention Georgi Dimitrov, in whose lifetime--and this is quite well known also in today's Bulgaria--developments in Pirin Macedonia, despite all resistance by chauvinist forces in Sofia, went in a different direction and manifested attitudes different from that ascribed to the population of that region in recent years. Lilov's speech also makes no reference to the results of earlier population censuses in Bulgaria in which the population of that region described themselves chiefly as Macedonians. The present-day reasoning about the population of the Blagoevgrad area was also adopted by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Taking part yesterday in the electoral conference of the okrug organization of the union in Blagoevgrad, Tanchev gave assurances that "a population lives and creates in Blagoevgrad Okrug whose Bulgarian spirit is as crystal clear as the Pirin lakes," that "descendants of generations of Bulgarians who wrote glorious pages in the 1,000-year history of Bulgaria" lived and created here.

Macedonian Academician Comments

LD241750Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24, (TANJUG)--The revival of San Stefano greater-Bulgaria fictions is seen by Mihajlo Apostolski, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Yugoslav constitutent Republic of Macedonia, as an obstacle to the construction of improved international relations based on fully equality, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

In Belgrade daily POLITIKA, (?serial) beginning today, Apostolski (a recognized Balkanologist) writes that in reviving San Stefano fictions Bulgarian authors do not shun even the grossest distortion of the facts of history in the Balkans.

The president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences points to the discrepancy between Bulgarian leaders' official statements favouring good-neighbour relations and the revival in the country's publications of greater-Bulgarian chauvinism and hegemonism motivated by territory and other claims to Bulgaria's immediate neighbours.

This revival is accompanied by fabrications to the effect that the Macedonian nation never existed or by claims on, or denials of, Macedonian history, culture, and language, says Apostolski, noting this is the umpteenth time that the independence and integrity of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an integral and inseparable part of Yugoslavia have been threatened from Bulgaria.

Apostolski states that Yugoslavia would welcome Bulgarian official statements on the country's interest in cooperation with all neighbours if these statements were reflected in Bulgaria's everyday political practice.

The author recalls that Stalin's Cominform resolution of 1948 upset relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and that Bulgarian political officials at the time stimulated Bulgarian historians to revive, in their studies, bourgeois Bulgaria's chauvinist and greater-state positions.

Reviewing what has been written by Bulgarian historians, Apostolski notes the allegations made of Macedonians being Bulgarians and presentations of the history of the Macedonian people as Bulgarian history and Macedonian revolutionaries as Bulgarians.

Apostolski sets out that this is not all but that, furthermore, claims to parts of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia and also parts of northern Greece are present in Bulgarian historical studies.

Setting out that the history of the Macedonian people and partially also that of the Serbian people are being appropriated in full view of World War Two veterans, Apostolski states that this gross falsification of history is a desecration of the dead who gave their lives for victory over fascism and with faith in the development of brotherhood between Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples.

POLITIKA Article Reported

AU232059Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1025 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

["POLITIKA on Bulgarian Falsification of History"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--It is really difficult even to list all that has been published in Bulgaria in connection with the 100th anniversary of liberation and the signing of the San Stefano Treaty in 1878 and to record the content and gist of all these published materials, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA says.

In this connection a conclusion suggests itself, POLITIKA continues. While the official party and state leaders in their statements and speeches basically express a desire to maintain good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the peoples in the Balkans, scientists, Bulgarian military experts and other propagandists ceaselessly and systematically "mourn" for the "greater-Bulgaria" which was "unjustly dismembered." They are appropriating the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the southern regions of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and parts of northern Greece. In this manner they openly make territorial claims against other countries and this objectively represents a threat both to trust and to peace in this region of the world, the newspaper points out.

Referring to the celebration of the San Stefano Treaty's anniversary in Bulgaria, the newspaper cites the main parts of the speech by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and BCP first secretary. The newspaper further calls attention to what Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, writes on the pages of the Moscow journal KOMMUNIST. He repeats the appraisal of the San Stefano Treaty which is predominant in Bulgaria and according to which this treaty represented "the only just conclusion of the Russian-Turkish war," thereby simultaneously justifying the idea of the creation of a greater-Bulgaria.

Grisha Filipov published this article at a time when in Bulgaria there was a veritable flood of "scientific reports" expressing greater-Bulgarian aspirations. For instance, it was at that time that the double issue of the journal ISTORICHESKI OBZOR, organ of the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, appeared.

Among the multitude of articles in this issue was one that stood out: the article of academician Khristo Khristov, member of the BCP Central Committee, entitled "Russia, the Western States and Bulgaria's Liberation" in which the author "scientifically" elucidates the Istanbul conference, the San Stefano Peace Treaty and the Berlin Congress.

The article is written in the spirit of the greater-Bulgaria aspirations in the Balkans, POLITIKA continues. This is also evident from, among other things, the following "statements" of Khristov: "The Istanbul conference's design for the Balkan state system envisaged that Bulgaria should consist of two regions: The western region should incorporate the towns of Nis, Skopje, Strumica, Veles and certain towns of Aegean Macedonia." The author says that these were "realistic boundaries within which the population was of Bulgarian nationality."

According to Khristov, in its Points 6 through 11, the San Stefano Peace Treaty deals with the Bulgarian question, and, in accordance with this treaty, the western border should run from western Serbia through Macedonia to Aegean Macedonia. (The author lists the towns of Pirot, Nis, Skopje and others all the way to Salonika.) Khristov further says: "The decisions of the Berlin Congress infringed upon the interests of the Bulgarian people; this congress turned (?back) the wheel of history because it took away the lands populated by the Bulgarian people (Macedonia and Thrace). However, it was not able to prevent the national liberation struggle because mass Bulgarian national liberation movements were formed in Macedonia and Thrace and the climax of these movements was the Ilinden uprising in 1903."

And thus, with a stroke of his "scientific" pen, Khristov appropriates territories and peoples and proclaims their struggle as an exclusively "Bulgarian" struggle.

Khristov also repeated these same views at a press conference in Sofia in late February. Speaking about the San Stefano Treaty, he emphasized that "at that time it was the Bulgarians and not the Macedonians who lived in Macedonia" and that "the Ilinden uprising was not an uprising of the Macedonian people but rather of the Bulgarian people living in Macedonia."

At the same time, it is not only Khristov but also his colleague, academician Dimitar Kosev, another member of the BCP Central Committee who writes from the greater-Bulgarian position, the newspaper POLITIKA further says.

In the journal ISTORICHESKI OBZOR, issue No 1, 1978, he writes, among other things, that: "The San Stefano Treaty created an autonomous Bulgarian princedom within which the Bulgarian national question was justly solved because what was created was a united national Bulgarian state in the spirit of a democratic understanding of the rights to self-determination." Kosev says that southern Dobrogea, Thrace and Macedonia were incorporated in the Bulgarian state and he adds that "the Berlin Congress dismembered the Bulgarian princedom and dealt a blow to the Bulgarian people, especially those who remained under Turkish rule."

Professor Simeon Damyanov, who has said that the Berlin Congress was a "drama" and "a tragedy" which "has chilled the blood" of every Bulgarian for 100 years now, also "laments" the lost territories and "the greater-Bulgaria" which was "unjustly dismembered."

As POLITIKA says, this is but a part and only a small part of what has been written in "the scientific reports" in Bulgaria about the San Stefano Treaty.

However, even this is enough for us to see how intensively a policy "is being scientifically based"--at the same time that numerous historical facts are being falsified. This is a policy which in the end is expected "to untie hands to achieve certain definite solutions," regardless of whether it is a question of nations or territories in the Balkans or a question of the past, present and future, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA concludes.

SERBIAN LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO HOLD CONGRESS 29-31 MAY

LD242005Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TNAJUG)--The Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia today decided that the 8th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia be held in Belgrade on 29, 30, and 31 May.

During the period between the two congresses, it was stated at the Central Committee session, communists of Serbia carried out a successful action for the further development of self-management. Conditions and the political climate for an all-round engagement of every working man in the realization of his own social interests have been created. The League of Communists of Serbia acts as a party of masses and a party of self-management.

It has also pointed to the results in material development and economic stabilization. In the republic, the acceleration of inflation has been stopped, investment without sufficient cover has been reduced and the bad situation in some enterprises has been restored to health. However, as it was said, results are unsatisfactory in suppressing uncovered expenditures, in foreign trade and in the strengthening of the reproductive capacity of the economy in this republic.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY COUNCIL EXAMINES DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

LD272146Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 27 Mar LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia examined at today's session chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, a report on the general preparations for national defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, excluding the provinces. The council assessed that major results have been achieved in all spheres of preparations, in particular in the socialization of national defense affairs. It was concluded that there are today no organs, organizations or communities which are not involved in preparations for national defense. This has contributed to major achievements in the republic and to a high degree of defense readiness.

The council approved the proposed decisions, which are to be sent to the Assembly of the socialist Republic of Serbia for examination and adoption at tomorrow's joint session of all chambers. The decisions provide for complete measures and actions which will contribute to the further expansion of activity and the raising of combat readiness to an even higher level.

The council also examined other topical questions and confirmed the work program established for the coming period.

VIDIC ADDRESSES LCY INTERMUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

LD271512Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Speech by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, delivered at the 27 March session of the League of Communists intermunicipal conference in Titovo Uzice]

[Excerpts] Titovo Uzice--"As can now be seen convincingly in retrospect, the 10th Congress of the LCY was truly a unity congress on a soundly elaborated basis of the resolute advance of socialist self-management. The obviously successful solution of socioeconomic and other tasks of construction occurred on that basis. I am thinking of material foundations, but also of all other areas of our life despite the many still unresolved problems and tasks which we shall have to deal with." These were among the remarks of Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who spoke today at the session of the League of Communists intermunicipal conference in Titovo Uzice.

"You have rightly noted, said Vidic, that LCY success in social action followed, because during the past 4 years we have been resolutely getting rid of all individuals and small groups in the LCY which in preceding periods tried to impose on the League alien platforms, tasks and conduct. I am thinking of bureaucratic centralism, techno- and anarcho-liberalism, nationalism and so forth. By and large we squeezed such orientations and their protagonists out of the LCY and powerfully suppressed them by social action, as a result of which they remained isolated and without broad support in society. In saying this, we are far from underestimating the objective and subjective origins of the tendencies which are blocking the road of our further self-management development. In this respect further tasks have to be set both at the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the 11th Congress of the LCY."

"Of course, this does not mean that we can and may forget the enemies still in our country and those abroad who work against the peace and security of the SFRY. We shall resolutely struggle against antisocialist manifestations and their protagonists. The session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, which will concern itself with an analysis of the implementation of the LCY nationality policy in our republic, is imminent. The intention is not only to encourage the further successful development of international relations in our country, but also to establish further tasks in the struggle against nationalist manifestations, their protagonists and proponents. However, I think we can truly assess the overall situation in our country, insofar as the general political situation is concerned, as very favorable, stable and stimulative to further new endeavors, and the same applies to your region."

"In conditions of the great turning point through which mankind has been passing since the October Revolution, our policy and stands in international life and in the international workers movement in particular, by virtue of their progressive democratic basis, represent one of the strongest pillars of the policy of nonalinement, adhered to by over 100 member countries of the United Nations. Many new requirements and developments in the international community also find their expression in our policy. All this very much obligates us communists to our working class and the nations and nationalities of our country and explains why Comrade Tito so resolutely stresses that the reputation which we have acquired by virtue of our successful development and our general domestic and international policy imposes obligations on us regarding the international public."

"The present situation, added Vidic, is also characterized by the efforts of world reactionary circles to harm the policy of nonalinement and, if possible, wreck the movement. They are trying to do that because the democratic basis of the political, economic and other demands by this movement, and its impressive organization in the struggle to overcome military-political blocs and to build a world which does not resort to force in solving international questions, has seriously threatened reactionary, hegemonist and other activities on the international scene."

"Since the 10th congress, said Vidic, significant new developments have emerged in the international workers movement, too. This is dealt with in the theses by and large in a way which will help the LCY membership and our citizens to understand the substance of the struggle conducted in this movement, so that the most progressive concepts and forces may fully gain the upper hand and so that new, positive pages may be added to the obsolete, old divisions and conflicts--often very dangerous to peace in the world--between socialist countries and the movement in general in the international workers movement. Our documents show the exceptional degree of our involvement in all this and map out further tasks which need to be accomplished in this area of action."

Stressing that we desire the best relations with our neighbors, Vidic noted that in building good-neighborly relations not all partners behave constructively enough and some do not make any effort at all to contribute to the fullest possible normalization of relations with our country and to an all-round promotion of cooperation, both on the bilateral plane and within the broader framework of this region of the world. The congresses of Communists congresses will in this respect set appropriate new tasks and, with the necessary clarity, stress "everything we expect from our partners so that in our part of the world, too, we may withdraw from those relations which cannot be in the interest of constructive international cooperation," said Vidic. He stressed that in this respect "we primarily have in mind the settlement of the status and full recognition of the appropriate national rights of our national minorities living in neighboring countries."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA--Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Milorad Komatina, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the United Republic of Tanzania, prior to his departure to take up his new post. Milorad Komatina was heretofore minister plenipotentiary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar p 4 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ--Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, yesterday received Zivko Mucalov, newly appointed ambassador of the SFRY to Iraq, who presented his credentials. On this occasion, a long, friendly talk was held. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

YUGOSLAV-AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS AGREEMENT--An agreement was signed in Belgrade yesterday between the SFRY and Austria on administrative cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters in order to reduce the violations of customs regulations. The agreement was signed by Kemal Tarabar, director of the Federal Customs Administration, on behalf of the SFRY Government, and by Dr Karl Bereli, director of the customs administration of the Republic of Austria, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Austria. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

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